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GENERAL INFORMATION

AS TO

KENYA COLONY

AND PROTECTORATE.

Revised Edition, February, 1924.

ISSUED BY THE

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OFFICE,

3–4, CLEMENT'S INN, LONDON, W.C.2.

Office Hours, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

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1924

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G — Gora or Mountain

Game Reserves marked with black dotted lines

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KENYA COLONY.

NOTE.—Conditions in Kenya are still unsettled, and this handbook should therefore be regarded as provisional. For further information application should be made to the Oversea Settlement Office, 3-4, Clement's Inn, London, W.C.2.

In this handbook "Kenya" is used to cover "Kenya Colony and Protectorate": so too the term "the Colony" unless the text clearly indicates otherwise.

Boundaries and Area.

Kenya may be roughly defined as the territory lying between Lakes Victoria and Rudolf on the west and the Indian Ocean. The coast line extends from the Equator to nearly 5° south. On the north Kenya is bounded by Abyssinia, on the north-east and east by Italian Somaliland and the Indian Ocean, on the west by Uganda, on the south by the Tanganyika Territory. The 10-mile coast strip (including the island of Mombasa) from the Southern boundary of Kenya to the neighbourhood of Witu forms the mainland Dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar and is now known as the Kenya Protectorate.

The area of Kenya is approximately 239,900 square miles, about twice the area of the British Isles.

Description.

Kenya is essentially a new country. A few years ago everything between the coast towns and the Kingdom of Uganda was regarded as a savage wilderness. Now, thanks mainly to the construction of the railway to Uganda, this vast region is well known, and large tracts of agricultural and pastoral lands have been opened up. It has naturally not been possible to complete the organisation of so young a territory on permanent lines within the brief period of its existence, but the introduction of civilisation and order is proceeding rapidly. With the advancement of agriculture and the consequent extension of the area under cultivation, considerable development is hoped for in those products which are intended for export, more particularly Coffee, Sisal, Bacon, Flax, Dairy Produce, Copra and Sugar.

The chief port is Mombasa, with the harbour of Kilindini. Other ports are Kismayu, Lamu, Malindi, and Vanga. Up country the best known stations are Nairobi (the capital), Eldoret, Fort Hall, Nyeri, Naivasha, Nakuru, and Kisumu; the last named is at the head of the Kavirondo Gulf on Lake Victoria, and is the terminus of the railway. The railway station and pier are often called Port Florence.

Population.

The European population at the last Census (24th April, 1921) was 9,651, as against 3,175 in 1911, an increase of 204 per cent. in 10 years. Statistics relating to non-native population are as follows:—Indians, 9,241 in 1911, 22,822 in 1921, an increase of 147 per cent; Goans, 1,136 in 1911, 2,431 in 1921, an increase of 114 per cent; others (Anglo-Indians, Seychellois, etc.), 99 in 1911,

627 in 1921, an increase of 533 per cent; others unspecified in 1911, were 1,410; Arabs (who were not enumerated in 1911) numbered 10,102 in 1921. The total non-native population is, therefore, now 45,633, as against 15,061 in 1911; an increase on the whole of 203 per cent. The African population is estimated at more than 2½ millions.

Of the adult European population, 63 per cent were born in the United Kingdom, 27 per cent. were born within the Empire (mainly in South Africa), and 9 per cent. in foreign countries.

Administration and Taxation.

Kenya is administered under the Colonial Office by a Governor, with the assistance of an Executive and a Legislative Council.

Laws, Duties, Taxes, Fees, and Licences.—English law is administered, supplemented by local Regulations and Ordinances and a few applied Indian Acts. All legislation and notices and rules thereunder are published in the Official Gazette.

There is a poll tax on every non-native of thirty-shillings per head per annum, and an Estate Duty Ordinance was passed in 1918; otherwise there is little direct taxation, no house or land taxes being at present levied. An Income Tax Ordinance was promulgated, but has since been annulled, though it may be found necessary again to levy some form of income tax in the future. (For import duties *see* Appendix B.)

Certain of the larger towns, such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, impose rates on the householders to cover the cost of the sanitation and lighting of the township.

Climate.

Climatic conditions vary so greatly within short distances that it is almost true to say that every district has a climate of its own, but for general descriptive purposes Kenya may be divided into two distinct climatic sections, viz., the Highlands and the Lowlands.

A rough definition of these terms is: the Highlands—all that portion of the Colony over 4,000 feet above sea level; and the Lowlands—all that portion below this elevation. Following this definition, the Lowlands can be roughly demarcated in two sections: (*a*) the coastal Lowlands, viz.:—most of the land between the coast and a line drawn through Sultan Hamud Station on the Uganda Railway parallel to the coast and (*b*) the Nyanza Lowlands, viz.:—land between the shores of the Victoria Nyanza and a rough circle drawn through Mumias, Fort Ternan Station on the Uganda Railway, and the western foot of the Kisii Mountains.

The Highlands, in which area is Nairobi, the seat of the Government, embrace that portion of the Colony in which, for the most part, are situated the grazing and agricultural farms occupied by Europeans. In spite of the fact that the Equator runs through the centre of this area, the altitude has the effect of producing a climate very similar to a fine English summer. The mean average temperature has been calculated to be 67° F. at 9.0 a.m. and 78° F. at noon. The nights are cool, the temperature sometimes falling to 45° F. in the early morning. The hottest months are January and February, and the coolest months July to September, but the seasonal variation in mean temperature is very small.

The Lowlands, principal towns Mombasa and Kisumu, embrace the portion of the Colony more suitable for strictly tropical

agriculture. The temperature varies from 72° F. to 88° F. during the daytime and from 70° F. to 75° F. during the night. Although the temperature is not abnormally high during the day, the heat becomes very trying owing to the humidity of the atmosphere and to the fact that very little relief is gained at night.

During the hottest season, from January to April, the temperature does not rise much beyond 90° F. in the daytime. The coolest season is from July to October.

Highlands and Lowlands. Daylight.—The Colony being near the Equator, there is very little variation throughout the year in sunrise and sunset, which are roughly at 6.0 a.m. and 6.0 p.m. For the same reason there is practically no twilight, and it is quite dark very shortly after sunset.

Seasons.—There is a sharp distinction between the rainy and the dry seasons. During the former, rain may be expected constantly, during the latter there is very little rain. The "big rains" fall in the Highlands during March, April, and May, and in the Lowlands during April, May, and June. The "little rains" fall in the Highlands and Lowlands alike during October, November, and December.* In Appendix E tables may be seen of the rainfall of various localities for different months and years.

Health.

In the Highlands, where the great bulk of the European settlers dwell, the climatic conditions are pleasant and stimulating, and so closely resemble the best parts of an English summer that the resident or visitor is apt to forget that he is living directly on the Equator. He must, however, exercise the same care in his personal and domestic hygiene as if he was living in a tropical country where the adverse conditions are more apparent and force him to take the necessary precautions. Settlers before proceeding to Kenya are recommended to consult a doctor, more particularly if they propose to settle in the Highlands, as the altitude in those districts is often trying to persons with weak hearts, and persons with kidney trouble are unsuitable.

Malaria is prevalent in the country, and the precautionary use of quinine is advisable, especially in the Lowlands. The drug, to be efficient, should be taken each night, in doses of 5–10 grains, before going to bed. The possibilities of typhoid, dysentery and small-pox must not be forgotten, and intending settlers are recommended to be inoculated with anti-typhoid serum and to be revaccinated before coming into the country. Great care should be taken to boil water, and to secure the cleanliness of food, absence of flies, and proper domestic sanitation. As a general principle a tepid or warm bath should be taken in preference to a cold one. Experience has shown that after a certain length of residence in a tropical climate more risk is run of getting a chill by indulging in a cold water bath than by the habitual use of a hot bath.

It is doubtful whether the climate is suitable to European children unless they can have frequent changes to a temperate climate, but it should be observed that 52 per cent. of the European children of both sexes under 16 years of age were born in the Colony, 19 per cent. in the United Kingdom, 23 per cent. in the Dominions or Colonies (mainly South Africa) and 3 per cent. only in foreign countries.

* The best time for the sea voyage from or to the Colony is from December to February.

Nairobi and Mombasa each contain a Government European hospital with staff and nurses available for the unofficial European population. Nairobi possesses, in addition, the Scott Sanatorium, with skilled nursing, and a nursing association which controls a home with a limited number of beds for maternity cases. The services of trained nurses can occasionally be obtained from Nairobi for nursing in the districts.

There are private medical practitioners established at Nairobi, Nakuru, on the Uasin Gishu Plateau, and in the Magadi District; and there are private dentists in Nairobi. In addition, Government Medical Officers are stationed at the principal centres: while most of the out stations are provided with trained Indian hospital assistants. It is, however, advisable that each settler should provide himself with a small supply of remedies and medicines the use of which he knows.

As a guide the following list of drugs and dressings is suggested:—

Purgative tablets.
1 oz. chlorodyne.
100 tablets phenacetin (uncoated).
200 tablets quinine bi-hydrochloride (uncoated).
100 tablets Dover's powder.
¼ lb. permanganate of potash.
1 lb. alum.
1 lb. sulphate of soda.
1 pot Hazeline Snow, or similar ointment.
1 clinical thermometer.
1 pair scissors.
¼ lb. absorbent wool.
¼ lb. boric lint.
1 oz. gutta-percha tissue, or oiled silk.
1 lb. carbolic acid crystals.
Several bottles of pure lysol.
A few yards of cotton sheeting for bandages.

In their report, signed at Nairobi on 21st November, 1918, the Land Settlement Commissioners commented on the climatic conditions as follows:—

> "An important matter for consideration by each person who is contemplating settling in the East Africa Protectorate* is the suitability of the climate for a white race. In respect of this matter the medical faculty hold widely divergent views. Some are of opinion that a frequent change to a temperate climate is essential, while others consider that with ordinary care in living, which means wholesome food, proper housing, and the ordinary precautions which are observed in other tropical climates, there is no reason why a white man should not make a home for himself and his family in this country. This would appear to be borne out by the testimony of many old resident settlers who gave evidence. Only time can prove whether the virility of our race can be maintained without change to a temperate climate."

In a later paragraph of their report the Commissioners again emphasise the necessity for a careful and close consideration of the effect of equatorial Africa on the health of the white settler, and they recommend to the perusal of every intending settler the medical evidence placed before them.

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* Now Kenya Colony and Protectorate.

Prospects for Settlers and Capital Required.

Persons without capital or previous experience of the Colony should, on no account, go to Kenya unless they have the certainty of continued employment.

The experiments carried out on the Government Experimental Farms (now closed) and by settlers in various parts of the Colony have shown that several branches of farming, both agricultural and pastoral, can be carried out by persons with sufficient capital. Prospective settlers should make careful enquiries before selecting the particular branch in which they propose to invest their capital.

Settlers should not undertake farming in Kenya until they have gained local experience. Useful information and advice can be obtained from the Director of Agriculture at Nairobi.

The possession of capital is the most essential factor, and it cannot be too clearly pointed out that Kenya will have to be developed by settlers who will be able to meet and withstand adverse circumstances, such as the sudden outbreak of disease amongst live stock and the depredations of vermin therein. In common with other countries, crops are subject to pests and disease. However, the settlement of the country and the increasing experience of the older settler is contributing in no small way to the prevention of serious inroads.

It is not possible to make any definite statement as to the amount of capital required for the various kinds of farming. The most important factors in determining the amount are, perhaps, the experience and industry of the settler and his standard of living, more particularly during his first few years in a new country. The amount will also vary greatly according to the terms upon which the settler holds his land and whether the system of farming which he pursues is likely to obtain quick returns. Maize and wheat growing and pig and poultry breeding would, perhaps, require the smallest capital. Flax growing requires considerable capital as the returns are slow. Moreover, facilities for the scutching of the straw should exist within reasonable distance, or the expenses will be even heavier. The returns from sheep and dairy farming are comparatively slow, and from coffee or sisal no return can be expected for three or four years. From coconuts no revenue can be expected within six to eight years of planting. Cattle breeding does not yield returns until four or five years after the herd has been purchased, and provision must therefore be made for maintenance and current expenses until the productive stage has been reached.

For those with no African farming experience, the possession on arrival in the colony of a capital of at least £3,000 to £4,000 is advised, a larger sum being desirable. Settlers with local experience are advised that a minimum capital of £1,500 in addition to cost of passages and incidental expenses is essential.

Men without this amount of capital should, in no circumstances, go out to Kenya unless they have definite local employment with established and accredited settlers before sailing.

Native Inhabitants and Labour.

The natives are quite friendly in all accessible districts, and, in spite of innumerable diversities of languages and dialects, nearly all know a little Swahili, which is the *lingua franca* of the Colony.

A supply of skilled native labour is gradually being built up, but even now the skilled labour is chiefly Indian. The ordinary native labourer can, *with patience*, be taught European farm work, especially if his training commences in early life. The main sources from which supplies of labour are drawn by the agriculturist, the pastoralist, the contractor, and the coast planter, are the Kavirondo, Akikuyu, and Wakamba, in the Highlands, and, to a very much smaller extent, from the Swahili and the Wateita in the Lowlands. Wanyamwezi immigrants from the Lake area are employed to some extent.

Native labour can be obtained either by contract or by monthly agreement. The former class is derived chiefly from the Kavirondo and Kisii tribes. Contracts are usually from six months to one year, and wages range from 4*s*. to 16*s*. per month with food (average cost, 4*s*. to 8*s*. per month). Members of the Kikuyu tribe prefer to work on monthly agreement, terminating on the 30th working day of each month without notice on either side.

Wages for this class of labour vary according to the distance from the Native Reserve. Farmers near any Reserve would pay from 8*s*. to 10*s*. per month without food. At a distance of 50 miles or over from the Reserve it might be necessary to pay from 10*s*. to 12*s*. per month with food.

The most certain form of labour is that provided by squatters, who must be registered under "The Resident Natives' Ordinance, 1918."

On the whole, the native labour supply is comparatively good, but from time to time shortages of labour are experienced. Much, however, depends on the personality of the employer.

The Masters' and Servants' Ordinance, 1910, and Amendment Ordinances (in particular Ordinances No. 27 of 1919, and 6 of 1920) control the relations between employers and employees, and all employers should be conversant with these Ordinances.

Domestic Servants.—Native servants vary to a large degree. Some are very good, some are fairly good, and others indifferent, and the great majority fall within the category of "indifferent to bad." The native can, however, be easily taught.

An experienced boy generally receives from £2 10*s*. to £4 per month without food. Moderately good servants are paid from £2 to £2 10*s*. per month, and inexperienced boys, who seem to be fit for training, would be paid from £1 4*s*. to £1 10*s*., but would naturally expect more when they know their duties.

A cook is generally paid higher wages, i.e., a native cook, from £3 to £4 10*s*., Goans (Portuguese Indians), from £5 to £7 10*s*. per month.

On farms and in country districts wages are lower. A house boy would receive £1 minimum, and a native cook £2, but in these cases food would have to be supplied. Native female nurses are usually paid from £1 16*s*. to £2 10*s*. per month.

Rickshaw boys, of whom two or perhaps three are necessary for persons living in towns, who do not possess other means of transport, would receive from £1 to £1 4*s*. per month.

Dhobies (laundry boys) in towns charge about £1 per 100 pieces, although sometimes they will undertake to do an entire household laundry at an inclusive charge of from £1 10*s*. to £2 per month.

Almost all good boys and cooks will produce certificates of service when called upon, and, although no standard type of certificate has been laid down, the various opinions of previous employers are of great value. A boy who has "lost" his certificates ("chits") will probably need watching.

Mining.

The mining industry is very limited at the present time, although more interest was shown during the year 1920–21 than had previously been the case. The extensive deposits of soda carbonate at Lake Magadi are leased to the Magadi Soda Company; otherwise, except for small quantities of graphite, the production of minerals, other than for assay purposes, is negligible.

A prospector's licence entitles the holder to one claim of the following:—

(*a*) A gold claim, reef or banket.
(*b*) A gold or precious stone claim, alluvial or placer.
(*c*) A precious stone claim, other than alluvial.
(*d*) A mineral claim.
(*e*) A coal claim.
(*f*) An oil claim (if a British subject).

The mining rules and regulations are published in the Official Gazette of the East Africa Protectorate, dated 1st March, 1912, and the 19th May, 1915, and amending regulations numbers 244 of the 22nd July, 1920, 263 of 18th July, 1921, 352 of 8th September, 1921, and 410 of 4th November, 1921.

Grazing Land.

Practically all land in the Highlands is suitable for cattle grazing, but the coast is unsuitable for cattle.

The herbage varies greatly in different localities; certain places are adapted for immediate sheep farming, but the greater portion requires to be well fed down by cattle before becoming suitable for sheep. Continued grazing on systematic lines has the effect of greatly improving the character of the herbage.

The value of a pastoral farm largely depends on its water supply, and although the Government surveyors make every effort to give an equitable supply of water to each surveyed farm, no guarantee of a permanent supply of water can be given, and the settler when selecting his holding should make careful inquiries on the point. If he is doubtful about the permanence of the streams on his holding he should examine the beds of the streams with a view to locating suitable sites for dams.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Number of Live Stock on June 30th, 1920, June 30th, 1921, and June 30th, 1922.

	European Owners			Non-European Owners (approximate)		
Cattle—	1920.	1921.	1922.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Cows and Heifers over 3 years ..	40,163	47,298	50,310			
Heifers over and under 3 years ..	12,461	15,980	17,923			
Heifers Calves under 1 year ..	11,868	13,136	13,132			
Bulls in use	1,162	1,430	1,403			
Other Bulls and Bull Calves ..	11,388	14,454	14,492			
Oxen (trained)	45,426	49,800	52,407			
Oxen (other than trained) ..	15,136	19,112	22,728			
Total Cattle	137,604	161,210	172,395	2,372,037	2,398,240	2,641,805
Horses	1,269	1,311	1,351	71	37	221
Mules	996	976	1,257	279	141	290
Donkeys	902	1,108	1,512	31,578	26,542	34,058
Sheep (wool bearing)—						
Breeding Ewes	45,436	49,345	55,103			
All others	44,018	48,823	54,645			
Total Sheep	89,454	98,168	109,748	—	—	—

Sheep (Native, European owned)—						
Breeding Ewes	7,961	10,354	13,741			
All others	3,841	5,782	10,396			
Total Sheep	11,802	16,136	24,137	2,426,554	2,627,104	2,329,830
Grand Total all Sheep	101,256	114,304	133,885	—	—	—
Goats	2,654	4,323	5,130	3,576,055	3,786,575	3,363,723
Pigs—						
Breeding Sows	2,407	3,283	3,277			
All others	7,043	11,755	12,844			
Total Pigs	9,450	15,038	16,121	—	—	—
Poultry	29,354	33,772	34,371			
Total Live Stock	283,485	332,042	366,022	8,406,574	8,838,639	8,369,927

Cattle.—Cattle rearing can be carried out in most parts of the Highlands, although much trouble is caused by East Coast fever, rinderpest and other diseases. The Government Veterinary Department is, however, making strong efforts to counteract these evils. A certain number of cattle have been imported both from the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa, for grading purposes. The chief interest in the cattle industry has recently centred around the establishment of a Meat Canning and Freezing Works. The Government offered a large area of land in a good pastoral area, but at first the conditions were not acceptable to the firms engaged in the business. The terms have since been revised and made more favourable, but owing chiefly to the unsatisfactory state of the trade in beef and its products, and the absence of an assured market for the output, the project was not taken up. Although large areas of the country are suitable, and the losses through diseases can be reduced to a figure which does not seriously interfere with breeding operations, the main essential to the establishment of a successful export trade is cheap grazing, coupled with the provision of the above-mentioned works.

It would appear that the greater part of the land in Kenya will be capable of a higher return in production by the growth of different farm crops or by the maintenance of stock other than beef cattle. On the whole, the general opinion appears to be that the future of the cattle breeding industry lies in the development of dairy farming.

The production of butter on co-operative lines has commenced and the output is increasing annually; excellent quality butter is produced on many farms, a surplus over the needs of the country being available.

Cheese making is carried out on private farms at widely different points over the European area, very good cheese being produced. It should, however, be realised that at the moment dairy farming meets a restricted local market; much attention is now centred, however, on the provision for handling agricultural products for export.

Native bred cattle thrive well over a considerable area, and, under existing conditions, little expense is incurred in bringing the animals to maturity. On the other hand there is heavy mortality in native owned herds, and the needs of the large population are considerable; the surplus of animals available for market therefore represents a very small percentage of the total head of stock.

Horses and Mules.—The demand for horses is very small, and the breeding of them is therefore not likely to be largely undertaken. Mules are the most serviceable animals for light agricultural work, but the breeding of them would, as a rule, take its place amongst other farming operations.

All horses imported without certificates are tested with mallein.

Sheep.—The greater proportion of sheep in the Colony are native sheep, which have hair and not wool, but have proved very suitable for grading up.

The usual method of starting sheep farming is to purchase a flock of native ewes and grade them up with pure-bred merino rams which have been imported. At the same time most settlers obtain, either locally or by importation, a few merinos as a nucleus for a pure-bred flock.

The areas in which sheep thrive are somewhat restricted, and sheep breeding either for wool or meat production is not likely to be pursued on a very extensive scale. Experience has shown that in most flocks there is heavy mortality from parasitic diseases, and in some seasons blue tongue has been very prevalent. The Department of Agriculture are now affording facilities in respect of blue tongue vaccine and of a specific against parasitic disease, and the losses should therefore be reduced. On the whole, sheep raising and wool growing in suitable areas is remunerative.

Goats.—Goats have not yet attracted much attention. There is a plentiful native supply. It is believed that the Angora goat might be successfully introduced.

Pigs.—During the last two years pig breeding has made progress, due largely to the establishment of the Uplands Bacon Factory. Pigs thrive extremely well in most parts of the country, and though heavy losses occur from time to time through outbreaks of swine fever, the number of deaths from disease on the whole is not great. Most of the food necessary for rearing and fattening can be produced at a comparatively low cost, and it is hoped that conditions are favourable for the establishment of an export trade. However, the lack of cold-storage facilities on ships and the heavy cost for the manufacture of bacon and its products are likely to hamper development at present.

Ostriches.—The prospective ostrich farmer is strongly advised to have at least six months' experience on an ostrich farm before embarking on the undertaking himself. The ostrich is indigenous to the country. A sandy soil in a climate free from too much wet and cold below an elevation of 6,000 feet seems the most suitable site.

Poultry.—The native fowl is small but hardy, and can generally be obtained in any part of the country. European fowls are widely distributed and thrive well. Ducks, turkeys, and geese are imported and find a ready sale at profitable prices.

Agriculture.

Practically all land in the Colony is suitable for agriculture, and owing to the diversities of soil almost every farm can be adapted to several branches of agriculture. In most parts of the country the soil is a light chocolate loam of good depth. On the plains there are large areas of the black cotton soil.

Almost every known product of agriculture can be grown in some part or other of the Colony, but only experience will determine which will prove the most profitable.

All ordinary farm seeds can be obtained locally.

Owing to conditions following the war agricultural development has been impeded. Efforts have been made to make the country self-supporting as regards products for general consumption and to stimulate the production of commodities of economic importance such as coffee, sisal, flax, and maize.

Native Agriculture.—The area reserved for native tribes, excluding the large pastoral area occupied by the Masai tribe, is approximately four times as great as that in European ownership. The soil in this area is remarkably fertile and should be capable

of a very large production. It will therefore be seen that native agriculture should be fostered in order to develop the resources and wealth of the Colony.

It is of great importance that any increase in native production should be directed towards an output of exportable produce such as maize, sorghums and millets, ground nuts, sim-sim, cotton, beans and peas. There is also considerable room for development in the production of rice to satisfy the local demand. All these crops are well suited to the resources and facilities of the native, and the question of competition against European growers should not arise.

CROPS.

Area under European occupation and cultivation, and acreage under principal crops on June 30th, 1920, June 30th, 1921, and June 30th, 1922.

	1920.	1921.	1922.
No. of occupiers	1,183	1,346	1,386
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area occupied	3,157,440	3,333,106	3,804,158
Area under crops	147,550	169,685	205,897
,, ,, cultivation but not planted	28,740	37,274	28,158
Total Area under cultivation ..	176,290	206,959	234,055
Maize	32,109	53,395	75,444
Wheat	4,613	7,858	13,696
Barley	586	1,091	932
Oats	484	900	1,154
Brans	778	923	1,325
Peas	147	149	418
Potatoes	177	229	228
Lucerne	342	391	555
Coffee	27,813	33,813	43,359
Sisal	30,698	31,050	37,118
Flax	24,174	14,227	10,209
Sugar Cane	691	2,616	3,787
Coconut	9,272	10,120	9,378
Wattle	11,565	10,768	10,283
Rubber	2,381	2,571	1,409
Cotton	459	26	322
Fruit	2,081	2,273	2,500
Vegetables	157	222	456
Miscellaneous Fodder Crops ..	625	597	990
Other Miscellaneous Crops	430	586	1146
Total area under principal crops ..	149,582	173,805	214,709

The principal crops of the Highlands are coffee, flax, sisal, maize and wheat. Some success has been achieved in certain districts with citrus fruits and also with apples, plums and other English fruits.

Wheat.—The wheat crop is somewhat uncertain owing to outbreaks of "Rust" disease, and settlers usually prefer to grow other crops from which more certain returns can be relied upon. The local production of wheat is short of the present needs for consumption by about 40,000 bags. The chief difficulty is not one of production but of milling. It is hoped that the Colony will shortly become self-supporting in respect of wheat flour. Though a good deal of the settled area is not naturally suited to the growing of wheat, large tracts of land do exist where varieties resistant to "Rust" can be grown successfully; particularly in the case of flax growers a rotation crop of wheat would improve farming practice. The Department of Agriculture has performed valuable work on "Rust" resistant wheats, and an official plant breeder has been appointed.

During the year ending 30th June, 1921, the area under wheat cultivation increased by about 3,000 acres on the previous year, and the yield per acre was about 2·58 bags.

Maize.—The yield of maize during the year ending 30th June, 1921, was about 5·34 bags per acre, which is somewhat below the average. The type of maize produced by Europeans is almost entirely cross-bred White Dent, having as its origin such breeds as Hickory King, Natal Whites, Horsetooth and Ladysmith White. The bulk is of high quality, falling between grades one and two on South African export standards. Native-grown maize consists mainly of mixed flint varieties, the quality of which would be quite acceptable in European markets. The development of an export trade is largely dependent on cheap ocean and railway freights. It is rarely that a season is unfavourable for the production of a good crop, and, with the further advantages of a soil of high fertility and a low cost of production, maize growing may be expected to increase. Great care must, however, be exercised both by growers and shippers to combat weevils.

Barley and Oats.—Both these crops may be classified as of minor importance, the bulk of the produce supplying the needs of the farmer for consumption by stock and for seed purposes. There is only a very limited local market, and although the quality produced is excellent, at present the cost of transport is against the exporting of barley for malting purposes.

Beans and Peas.—The export trade has fallen off considerably on account of the heavy drop in prices. The harvest involves a good deal of hand labour, and these products are not therefore suited to cultivation on an extensive scale.

Coffee.—The return of acreage under coffee shows a heavy increased development, and the crop may be described as one of premier importance in the Colony. The productive power of the plantations may be based on the following estimated yields:—Coffee aged three years, 1 cwt. per acre; coffee aged three to six years, $2\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. per acre; coffee aged six years and over, $6\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. per acre.

Coffee is a well-established, substantial industry. Some 60,000 acres have already been planted and the area is increasing annually. Although many of the plantations are not in bearing, coffee to the value of half-a-million sterling is exported annually. Large areas of the Colony are suited to coffee growing, and further extensions of the area under cultivation are expected and justified. Problems in connection with the crop are many, but are in process of solution, as great attention is given to and interest centred in the crop.

Sisal.—This plant was first introduced in 1902. The results of trials in various parts of the Colony proved satisfactory as regards growth, while the favourable reports on samples of fibre forwarded to the Imperial Institute indicated that a profitable sisal industry might be devolped in the Colony. In 1907 large consignments of bulbils and suckers were imported from German East Africa and from India for the establishment of plantations, and later a large supply of bulbils was available from the trial plots at the Mazeras and Nairobi Experimental Stations. Twenty-one factories have been established with a capacity of 52½ tons of fibre per day. Growers have given careful attention to the possibility of reducing cost of production, and the industry now seems to be fairly profitable in spite of the fall in value.

Owing to the heavy capital expenditure involved in the growing of sisal and the establishment of the necessary decorticating machinery, **the industry is better suited to a company with considerable capital than to the ordinary settler.** The area of land in the Colony suitable for sisal culture is very large, and its further development is mainly a question of capital and available labour.

Cotton.—Cotton thrives in many parts of the Colony and when the labour supply is good should receive attention. It is being extensively developed as a native industry in Kavirondo.

Coconuts.—A large part of the Coast Belt is out of the range of hurricanes, and much of it has good natural advantages of soil and climate for coconut growing. It is estimated that there are about 10,120 acres planted in the coast zone. There should be within the next few years a considerable increase in the production of copra.

Citrus and other Fruits.—Fruit growing is receiving comparatively little attention, and the citrus industry is still only in the experimental stage. Areas have been planted with lemon trees with a view to the export of concentrated lemon juice and citrate of lime. Many fruits grow excellently.

Sugar.—Attention is being devoted to the possibilities of producing sugar in the Colony, particularly in the Coast Belt, where fully 300,000 acres are available for the purpose. Irrigation would be necessary in the Juba River and Tana River valleys, where the great bulk of the sugar-growing land is situated, and where water would be available from those rivers. Sugar can also be successfully grown in many parts of the Colony, and would prove a profitable industry for the supply of local requirements.

Sugar-cane growing has been successfully tried over a wide area in the Colony, in particular in the districts of Kibos, Muhoroni, Koru, Donyo Sabuk, Kyambu and Masongaleni. In the Muhoroni district the land is considered to be admirably adapted for sugar growing, the soil being rich, the temperature high, and the rainfall one of the largest in the Colony.

An area of land of about 6,000 acres near Kibos has been alienated for the purpose of sugar production. A mill large enough to meet the total needs of the Colony and neighbouring territories in respect of " crystallised sugar " has been erected.

Potatoes.—Potatoes are mainly grown for consumption on the farm. There are very few large areas under this crop. Shipments during the year 1920–21 amounted to 29,449 cwt., a decrease of nearly 2,200 cwt. as compared with previous years.

Rice.—The Coastal Belt is believed to be capable of producing large quantities of rice, but irrigation works along the Tana and Sabaki Rivers would appear to be essential to success. (*See* Native Agriculture.)

Flax.—A great deal of capital has been invested in the flax industry, but owing to the general depression in the flax trade further progress has been arrested. Sixty-eight mills have been erected to deal with the crop. Experience has shown that the colder and wetter districts are more suitable, and it is hoped that the crop will be permanent and extended. Of recent date considerable areas under flax cultivation have suffered from a caterpillar pest. An appliance, however, has been designed by which the caterpillars can be caught and removed from the plant in large numbers.

A representative Flax Association has been formed, and amongst other matters of importance to which it has given its attention is the grading of flax.

There is room for improvement in the growing and handling of this crop. It is hoped that an improvement in the quality of the flax and a reduction in the cost of production will follow greater knowledge, more particularly of retting and scrutching. Surplus linseed has also been exported, and provided that cheap railway and ocean freights are maintained, it will be found profitable to deseed flax and to export linseed.

Extensive experiments have been carried out in connection with the whole process of flax production by the specially appointed Flax Instructor on the Government experimental farm at Kabete (now closed).

Exhibits in the Kenya Colony Court at the Imperial Institute comprise samples of all the principal products.

Forests.

The forests in Kenya are evergreen, owing to the well distributed rainfall and the absence of a long dry season such as prevails in such typically monsoon climates as India and Burma.

A complete study of the various types of forests in the Colony has not yet been made, but they may be classified roughly as follows:—(1) Mangrove Forests situated along tidal creeks on the flat muddy ground lying between high and low water marks; (2) Coast Forests, situated in the tropical Coastal Belt and rising to an elevation of about 1,200 feet; (3) Scrub Forests, which may be taken to include those arid and waterless areas between the coast and the Highlands covered by impenetrable thorn bush and acacia scrub; (4) Savannah Forests, i.e., open types of forests in which the trees are scattered over grass lands; (5) Plateau Forests situated on the plains of the Highlands at an elevation of 5,000 to 6,000 feet; (6) Cedar Forests, which are the most important in the Colony. These forests occur on the slopes of the mountains at a height of between 7,000 and 9,000 feet, where the average rainfall is about 40 to 50 inches per annum.

The species of the trees on the Highlands of Kenya are, in the main, the same as in South Africa, and there are in addition certain valuable species, such as Cedar, closely resembling the pencil cedar of Virginia; Muzaiti, a light durable wood which resembles teak, and for which it can be used as a substitute; Musiga, a suitable timber for cabinet-making, possessing a handsome dark green, scented heartwood; and Muhugu, a durable wood valuable for fence posts and the

erection of farm buildings exposed to the ravages of white ants. At the higher altitudes, there are large areas of bamboo which might be used for paper pulp, etc. At the lower altitudes and on the coast the forests contain many hard-wood trees, and in the scrub forests an ebony of good quality is found in considerable quantities.

The principal forest areas, approximately 3,125 square miles, are reserved by the Forest Department of the Government, and are under the control of the Conservator of Forests with Headquarters at Nairobi. Concessions for timber cutting on a commercial basis may be granted, and are usually subject to tender. Application should be made to the Conservator.

The forest area of the Colony has not yet been accurately computed, but the following figures taken from the Forest Report, 1920-21, may be taken as approximately correct:—Area of merchantable forests (including bamboos) 3,600 square miles; area of unprofitable or inaccessible forests 6,500 square miles; a total of 5,100 square miles, or, roughly, 2 per cent. of the total land area of the Colony.

Private forests occupy 100 square miles and State forests 5,000. Of the latter, 2,200 square miles are timber forests and the remainder comprises bamboo areas upon moor land and unexplored forests. The area of State forests actually administered by the Government is estimated at 3,214 square miles. The following table shows the divisional allotment of forest areas:—

Division.	Headquarters.	Approx. area.
Coast	Mombasa	264 sq. miles
Nairobi	Nairobi	424 ,,
Kenya	Nyeri	1,016 ,,
Laikipia	Kampi Simba (near Rumuruti) ..	350 ,,
Londiani	Londiani	872 ,,
Uasin Gishu	Kapsabet (Eldoret P.O. Farm 84) ..	288 ,,

A copy of the "Report on Forestry in Kenya Colony," by Professor R. S. Troup, C.I.E., and also of "The Forest and Timber Resources of British East Africa" may be seen on application to the Oversea Settlement Office.

The timber growing upon any farm is the property of the lessee or owner of the land. Settlers may obtain free permits for cutting timber in the Government forests in the vicinity, if there is no suitable timber on their farms, for purposes of building fences, etc., in connection only with the particular farm; such permits usually cover a period of five years. Application for such permits should be made to the Conservator of Forests through the Commissioner of Lands.

Timber Market.—The timber trade has been very slack, and in consequence the prices of all sawn timber have fallen. At the end of 1921 the retail prices for sawn timber in Nairobi were as follows:—

		Scantlings. Shillings.	Boards. Shillings.
Cedar	per ton	264–276	276–300
Podo	,, ...	228–264	240–270
Musharagi	,, ...	228–264	240–270
Camphor	,, ...	648	648

The above rates show a reduction of from 18 to 37 per cent. as compared with the prices ruling in the early part of the year.

The quantity of timber exported during the nine months ended 19th December, 1921, was 369 tons, valued at £2,627, as compared with 133 tons, valued at £3,393, during the corresponding nine months of 1920. The import of timber exceeded the export by 810 tons.

During this period 22 saw mills were operating in Government forests. Two new mills were set up.

Building Materials and Tools.

Settlers are strongly advised to take careful stock of the resources of their own land before erecting their permanent buildings. There is every possibility of their finding good and workable building-stone. Failing stone there may be soil suitable for brick-making. Grass can be used for thatching; iron is safer against fire, but hot and unhealthy.

It can easily be realised that an immense saving in cost of transport is effected by making use of material on the spot.

English farm tools, agricultural implements, carpenters' tools, wire, and every general farming and building requisite can be bought in Nairobi.

Water Rights.

A title to land does not confer any right to water on the property other than that which may be required for domestic purposes. Special permission must be obtained from the Director of Public Works to draw water from rivers or streams for other purposes. Such permission is usually granted. The irrigation rules were published in the East African Official Gazette dated 1st June, 1909.

Cost of Living.

Opinions obtained on the cost of living in various parts of the Colony differ largely, but it would appear that in the towns it is considerably higher than in the United Kingdom. In country districts and on farms, where the ordinary articles of consumption are naturally cheaper, the cost is somewhat less than in the towns.

The average cost for a single man in a town is stated to be about £20 per month, and for a family of five between £30 to £75, but the latter would depend very largely on the style of living adopted and the locality of the home.

The following approximate figures relating to country districts were supplied by the Commissioner of a district not far from Nairobi:—For a single man £15 per month, and for a married couple £25 per month.

Rent.—In all the towns in the Colony there is a shortage of houses to let. Rents vary from £6 to £25 per month according to size and locality.

Standard of Living.—The standard of living generally adopted by Europeans is somewhat higher than that usual in the United Kingdom. A large number of native servants are usually employed and many articles usually looked upon as luxuries in the United Kingdom are considered necessaries in the Colony.

Hotel Accommodation.—Hotel charges are high in Mombasa, ranging from 20*s.*–30*s.* a day, while the Nairobi hotel tariffs range from 15*s.*–22*s.* a day. Up country the daily charge is, on the average, 17*s.* a day. The expenses in a boarding house would be

slightly less, varying from £12 to £25 per month. There is a Y.M.C.A. and also a Y.W.C.A. Hostel at Nairobi. Board and lodging at these hostels cost from £10 to £12 per month and from £6 10*s.* to £10 10*s.* respectively.

Clothing and Outfit.

The cost of clothing in Kenya appears to be very much the same as in England, but such articles as helmets, khaki suits, etc., would be cheaper if purchased locally. New settlers who propose to live on the Coast or at the Lake would require several white suits. These can be made locally at a smaller cost than in England.

It should be observed that ordinary household effects are generally much more expensive than in the United Kingdom owing chiefly to the high ocean freights and local rail charges, and persons possessing household linen, cutlery, etc., are strongly recommended to bring them with them. A helmet or "a double terai" is essential. Settlers are specially warned not to go out of doors between 7.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. with their heads insufficiently protected, even in cloudy weather.

For residence inland warm garments are necessary as the nights are often very cool and, during the period from May to August, extremely cold.

Sports and Clubs.

There is now a considerable resident European population, and settlers arriving in the country are not cut off from the amenities of social life.

Race meetings have been revived and are held at Nairobi four times a year, and less regularly at other centres. The Masara Hunt hold regular meets in season near Nairobi.

All British sports are played regularly, including Rugby and Association football, cricket, lawn tennis, hockey, polo, and golf. There are golf links at Mombasa, Nairobi (2), Muthaiga, Kyambu, Naivasha, Nakuru, Kisumu, Nyeri, Embu, and others are in contemplation.

Excellent opportunities occur for big game and mixed bird shooting, and some of the rivers provide excellent fishing.

There are several clubs in the four chief centres of the Colony. The appended table gives particulars of the entrance fees and subscriptions to the various clubs.

Town.	Club.	Entrance Fee.		Subscription.		
		£	s.	£	s.	
Mombasa ..	Sports Club	7	10	2	0	per quarter.
	Mombasa Club (Residential)	10	0	1	0	,, month
	Golf Club	10	0	0	6	,, ,,
	Yacht Club	3	0	2	0	,, annum
Nairobi ..	Nairobi Club (Residential)	15	0	1	0	,, month
	Golf Club	4	10	0	6	,, ,,
	Muthaiga Club (Country)	10	0	0	16	,, ,,
	Parklands Sports Club ..	4	10	1	10	,, quarter
	Parklands Golf Club ..	3	0	0	15	,, ,,
	Polo Club	—		7	10	,, annum
Kisumu ..	Kisumu Club	7	10	0	12	,, month
Nakuru ..	Rift Valley Sports Club ..	10	0	14	8	,, annum
	Railway Institute ..	—		3	12	,, ,,

Arms and Ammunition.

All firearms must be registered on introduction to the Colony. The importation of all "automatic" and "silenced" rifles is prohibited. A tax of 6*s.* in respect of each firearm and 1*s.* on each separate consignment of ammunition is leviable on registration. A 20 per cent. *ad valorem* customs duty is also charged. Ammunition must be warehoused on removal from the Customs, and can only be withdrawn on production of a permit. A declaration must also be made, stating whether ammunition so withdrawn is for personal use or for sale. No ammunition may be given or sold to a native, and no firearms, without permission in writing from an officer of the Administration.

Game.

Game is fairly strictly preserved. Shooting is permitted only upon licence, which may be obtained from the Game Warden, Nairobi, or from Administrative Officers, on the payment of fees as prescribed in the "Game Ordinance," 1921. A large Game Reserve is maintained outside the area of European settlement where the shooting of game is strictly prohibited.

Game licences issued, with their costs, are as follows:—(1) a visitor's licence, £100; (2) a resident's full licence, £10; (3) a resident's 14-day licence, £3; (4) a resident's private land licence, £2: (5) a visitor's private land licence, £10; (6) a native employee's licence, £2; (7) a game dealer's licence, £1; (8) a trophy dealer's licence, £1. Special licences are also required to hunt, kill or capture certain big game on the following scale:—1 elephant, £15; 2 elephant, £45; a rhinoceros, £5; 2 rhinoceros, £15; 1 bull giraffe, £15; 1 cock ostrich, £5.

No licence granted entitles the holder to hunt, kill or capture any animal on private land without the consent of the occupier.

Game trophies may be exported free of duty on production at the Custom House of a certificate signed by the Game Warden, Senior Commissioner or other authorised officer. A sportsman on returning to Nairobi usually places his trophies in the hands of one of the outfitting firms or forwarding agents. The trophies are then inspected by an officer of the Game Department and Customs Department respectively, packed, wired and officially sealed. They are then forwarded to Mombasa, together with the certificate.

Ivory, when shot legally, may be exported under a permit obtained from the Game Warden, provided that at the time of exportation it is produced for numbering and registration. Ivory which is under weight or has been confiscated can only be bought at the periodical Customs sales, and is exported under a permit from the Commissioner of Customs.

No game trophies may be exported for sale with the exception of elephant ivory, rhinoceros horns, hippopotamus teeth and zebra skins which have been legally obtained.

Further details regarding game restrictions, licences, etc., can be obtained in a handbook, entitled "Information for Sportsmen and Travellers in East Africa," price 1*s.*, published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

PASSAGES AND FARES.

Steamship Lines.

There are several lines of steamers by which passages can be booked:

1. British India Line (122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3), London to Mombasa via Suez.
2. German African Lines (Messrs. T. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.2), Southampton to Beira via Cape.
3. Holland East African Lines (Messrs. T. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.2), Amsterdam or Antwerp to Beira and Mombasa via (*a*) Suez; (*b*) Cape.
4. Marittima Italiana (Italian State Railways & Steamship Lines, Waterloo Place, S.W.1), Genoa to Mombasa via Suez.
5. Messageries Maritimes (72–75, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3), Marseilles to Mombasa via Suez (*a*) mail steamers; (*b*) intermediate steamers.
6. Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. (3, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3), London to Mombasa via (*a*) Suez; (*b*) Cape.

Sailings.

1. About every 8 weeks.
2. Occasional.
3. Monthly.
4. Monthly.
5. Fortnightly.
6. About every 8 weeks.

Fares.

1. 1st class from £65, 2nd class from £55.
2. 1st class from £60, 2nd class from £45.
3. (*a*) 1st class from £58.
   (*b*) 1st class from £54.
4. 1st class from 1,806.20 francs, 2nd class from 1,289.35 francs, 3rd class from 586.50 francs.
5. (*a*) 1st class from £67 4*s*., 2nd class from £43 4*s*.
   (*b*) Saloon £56 8*s*.
6. (*a*) 1st class from £57, 3rd class from £36.
   *(*b*) 1st class from £52, 3rd class from £27.

* Passengers have to pay expenses at transhipment ports. All these fares are subject to alteration without notice.

Railways.

The following are the principal stations of the Uganda Railway, and the fares from Mombasa:—

STATION.	Altitude above sea level Feet.	Mileage.	Fares from Mombasa.							
			First Class.				Second Class.			
			Single.		Return.		Single.		Return.	
			Shs.	Cts.	Shs.	Cts.	Shs.	Cts.	Shs.	Cts.
Mombasa ..	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilindini ..	64	2	0	60	1	20	0	36	0	54
Samburu ..	914	44	11	90	23	80	7	92	15	84
Voi	1,833	104	28	10	56	20	18	72	37	44
Makindu ..	3,277	211	56	30	112	60	37	98	75	96
Magadi Junction ..	5,424	287	75	80	151	60	51	66	103	32
Nairobi ..	5,452	330	86	80	173	60	59	40	118	80
Limoru ..	7,340	355	93	10	186	20	63	90	127	80
Kijabe ..	6,787	374	98	10	196	20	67	32	134	64
Nakuru ..	6,070	452	118	—	236	—	81	36	162	72
Lumbwa ..	6,338	521	134	90	269	80	93	78	187	56
Kisumu ..	3,758	587	150	50	301	—	105	66	211	32

N.B.—These fares are taken from the Uganda Railway Tariff Book No. 10, dated 1st January, 1922, and subsequent revisions. The fares are quoted in local currency, as to which *see* page 26.

Passenger trains leave Mombasa on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays. The Tuesday train connects at Kisumu with the fortnightly steamer making the round trip on Lake Victoria. The Friday train connects with the weekly mail steamer service across Lake Victoria. The trains from Kisumu to Mombasa leave on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. The journey from Mombasa to Nairobi takes slightly over 22 hours, and from Mombasa to Kisumu 42 hours. This includes the necessary halts at certain stations for breakfast, lunch and dinner. The seats of the carriages are convertible into very comfortable sleeping bunks, but travellers should make a point of seeing that their soap, towels, blankets, pillows and pyjamas are put into the carriage with them on boarding the train, as no toilet accessories or bedding are provided by the railway.

The following prices are charged for the two classes in respect to catering:—

	Refreshment Rooms.	
	1st Class. Shs.	2nd Class. Shs.
Breakfast	3	2/50
Lunch	4	3
Dinner	5	4
Per Day	13	—

Each passenger in the first class is allowed to carry 150 pounds of luggage free, and in the second class 80 pounds. The rates charged for carriage of all goods other than personal luggage vary greatly in accordance with the nature of the goods. The Uganda Railway Tariff Book No. 10 (dated 1st January, 1922), with amendments to date, may be seen at the Oversea Settlement Office.

The following branch railways also exist:—

1. The Magadi Railway, from Magadi Junction to Lake Magadi, a distance of 91 miles.
2. The Thika Railway, from Nairobi to Thika, a distance of 32 miles. A further extension of this railway is under consideration.
3. The Voi-Kahe Railway. This is an old military railway and effects a connection between the Highlands of Kenya and the Tanganyika Territory.
4. A line from Nakuru over the Uasin-Gishu plateau is now under construction, and has reached Eldoret. This line will eventually link up the cotton-producing areas of Uganda with the coast.

The Government New Harbour Works at Kilindini are now in course of construction.

Other Methods of Transport.

A weekly mail steamer leaves Kisumu for Uganda Ports every Sunday, returning on Thursday, calling at the following ports:—Entebbe (Mondays): Port Bell (arriving Monday, departing Tuesday); Jinja (arriving Tuesday, departing Wednesday). A fortnightly service round the Lake, taking nine days, is maintained from Kisumu every other Thursday and sailing by alternate routes, i.e.—

Northern Route.—Kisumu to Jinja, Port Bell, Entebbe, Bukakata (Uganda Ports), Bukoba, Mwanza, Musoma (Tanganyika Territory Ports), Karungu and Kisumu.

Southern Route.—In reverse order to above.

Roads.

Outside the towns of Mombasa and Nairobi, where macadamised roads have been constructed, and the more frequented routes, the roads are for the most part simply earth tracks aligned and graded, and bridged at the deep rivers. In consequence travel during the rainy season is very slow.

Heavy transport work is usually done by ox-wagons, but motor car travelling is possible all over the settled parts of the country and in most of the native reserves.

Under the "Public Travel and Access Roads Ordinance, 1920," provision is made for every farm to have access to a public road or railway station. Road boards have already been appointed in many districts.

On the main routes Government outspans, ranging from 100 to 1,000 acres approximately, are provided at frequent intervals, particularly in the more recently surveyed areas.

Where there is no rail accommodation, and where there are no roads suitable for motor transport, the traveller should take his tent, cook, and servant. His equipment should consist of tent, camp-bed and bedding, waterproof-sheet, mosquito net, a folding table,

light canvas chair, cooking utensils, lamp, water-bottle, and shot-gun, also groceries, wines and spirits according to the length of the journey. Fowls and meat can generally be bought on the road, but the traveller should be prepared to support the larder with his gun.

In the Highlands ox-wagons can also be hired at various prices, either by time or distance.

Every lessee or owner of farm land is obliged to allow travellers to encamp with their servants, animals, wagons, baggage, etc., for a period not exceeding 48 hours on uncultivated land and within a quarter of a mile of a dwelling house, and to allow access to water. If a public outspan is established in the neighbourhood of his land, a lessee or owner may obtain release from this obligation on application to the Commissioner of Lands.

Currency and Banks.

The legal currency is the East Africa shilling (one-twentieth of a pound sterling). The coins in use other than the shilling are the 50-cent piece silver and the 10, 5 and 1-cent piece bronze. Currency notes to the value of 5, 10, 20, 100, 200 and 1,000 shillings are in use.

The National Bank of India, Ltd. (London Office:—26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2), are bankers to the Kenya and Uganda Governments, with branches at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru and Kisumu, in Kenya, and at Kampala and Jinja in Uganda.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (London Office:—10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4), have branches at Mombasa, Nairobi and Eldoret in Kenya, and at Kampala and Jinja in Uganda.

The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd. (London Office:—Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.2), have branches at Mombasa and Nairobi.

The Bank of India has also an office in Mombasa.

Bank interest has been seldom below 8 per cent., and mortgages have been earning 10 per cent. for the mortgagee.

Postal Information.

Kenya is included within the postal union. The following are the rates of postage from England:—Letters, 1½*d.* per ounce; postcards, 1½*d.* each; printed papers, ½*d.* per two ounces; parcels, not exceeding three pounds, 3*s.*; not exceeding seven pounds, 4*s.* 9*d.*; not exceeding eleven pounds, 6*s.* 6*d.* The limit of weight for a letter is five pounds. Parcels and all letters can be insured up to a limit of £120.

Letters and parcels are generally sent via Aden or Bombay. There is at present a weekly mail.

Money Orders.—Rates of poundage from England for sums not exceeding £1, 6*d.*; above £1 but not exceeding £2, 1*s.*; above £2 but not exceeding £3, 1*s.* 6*d.*; above £3, 3*d.* more for each £1 or fraction of a £1 up to a maximum of £40.

Inland Post.—The fees for inland postage are as follows:—Letters not exceeding one ounce, 20 cents; for every additional ounce, 15 cents. Postcards, 15 cents; Book packets, etc., for every two ounces or part thereof, 10 cents. Parcels not exceeding three pounds, 15 cents. Postcards, 15 cents: Book packets, etc., for every two pounds, 4s. 50 cents.

The cost of letters and postcards to British possessions is the same as the inland rate, but to all other places the charges for letters are:—30 cents for those not exceeding one ounce, and 15 cents for every additional ounce. Parcels for the United Kingdom are charged as follows:—over three pounds, 2s. 30 cents; not exceeding seven pounds, 4s.; not exceeding eleven pounds, 5s. 50 cents.

Within the Colony, the following lines of telegraph are now open to the public:—

1. A single line from Mombasa to Lamu.
2. A triple line from Mombasa to Kisumu, via Nairobi.

There are also various branch lines. The charge for telegrams is 2s. for ten words, and 20 cents for every additional word.

The charge for cablegrams to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe is 2s. 50 cents. per word ordinary rate, and 1s. 25 cents per word deferred rate.

Religious Denominations.

All the leading religious denominations are represented in the Colony.

The English, the Scottish, and the Roman Catholic Churches have places of worship at Nairobi as well as at their various mission stations.

The English and Roman Catholic bodies have also churches at Mombasa, and there are English Churches at Kyambu, Nakuru and Kisumu.

Various other denominations have mission stations in the Colony.

Education.

Settlers who can afford to have their children educated in England do not usually keep them in the Colony above the age of eight or nine years.

To meet the case of children who cannot be sent away, three schools have been established. (1) The Nairobi European school for boys and girls. The education provided in the lower school is that of a good English elementary school, and in the upper school, that of a secondary school, leading up to the Cambridge Junior Local, and London Matriculation Examinations. In November, 1921, there were sixty boarders and two hundred day scholars. The fee charged for boarders is 90s. per month. Day scholars pay 10s. per month in the lower school, and 15s. in the upper school. (2) The Nakuru European School is conducted on similar lines as that at Nairobi, and there is accommodation for fifty boarders. The fees are also the same, and the curriculum is that of a good elementary school. (3) A Central day and boarding school at Eldoret, supported by a number of schools on private farms, assisted by grants from the Government, provide for education on the Uasin Gishu Plateau. The boarder's fee is 70s. per month. Settlers are warned that the accommodation at these schools is extremely limited, and usually fully occupied.

The Uganda Railway offers the following concessions to scholars and students, irrespective of age, who are attending schools recognised by the Education Board, viz.: 1st or 2nd class single or return fares at a quarter the ordinary fares, on production of a certificate signed by the Director of Education, the Principal or the Head of a School.

Immigration Regulations.

Stringent regulations restricting immigration into the Colony were introduced by means of a local law promulgated in 1906, and amended in certain particulars in 1910 and 1919.

Under these regulations an Immigration Officer is required to board every ship arriving at any Kenya port and to interview every intending immigrant.

Immigration is absolutely prohibited if the Immigration Officer is not satisfied that the intending immigrant is:—

1. Neither an idiot nor insane.
2. Not suffering from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.
3. Not a person who, not having received a free pardon, has been convicted of murder or any offence, other than an offence of a political character not involving moral turpitude, for which a sentence of imprisonment has been passed for any term, and who by reason of the circumstances connected therewith is deemed to be an undesirable immigrant.
4. Not a prostitute nor a person living on or receiving nor who has lived on or received any part of the proceeds of the prostitution of others.
5. Not a person deemed by the Immigration Officer, from information received from a reliable source, to be an undesirable immigrant.

Further, if an intending immigrant is unable to satisfy the Immigration Officer that he or she is not without visible means of support, the Immigration Officer may demand a deposit of £37 10*s*. before allowing the intending immigrant to land, and the deposit is liable to be forfeited unless the Immigration Officer is so satisfied within six months of the landing of the immigrant.

These regulations are not, however, intended to prevent *bonâ fide* settlers and working men from entering the country.

Heavy penalties by fine and imprisonment are imposed in the event of a breach of the regulations, such as concealing or withdrawing information from the Immigration Officer either by intending immigrants themselves or by persons aiding or abetting them, and also on the owners and masters of ships from which immigrants land without the permission of the Immigration Officer.

Land Acquisition.

Land in the Colony available from time to time for sale by the Government is surveyed and divided into farms, varying in size from 150 to 3,000 acres, according to the class of farming for which they are considered suitable. Surveys are effected, as far as possible, so as to give each farm a river frontage.

Alienated land in the Colony, which can be acquired by private purchase, is held under the following titles:—

1. Freehold.
2. Leasehold, for a term of 99 years under the Crown Land Ordinance, 1902.
3. Leasehold, for a term of 999 years under the Crown Land Ordinance, 1915.

4. Leasehold, under the Discharged Soldier Settlement Ordinance which is subsidiary to the Ordinance mentioned in 3.
5. Freehold, under the Lands Titles Ordinance, 1908, applicable only to the coastal regions.

For details respecting the various forms of tenure, see Appendix E.

Official information on land and agricultural matters can be obtained from the Commissioner of Lands and the Director of Agriculture, Nairobi.

Natives in the Colony are, for the most part, located in Reserves, covering about 31,250 square miles. The largest of these reserves are the Masai, the Akikuyu and the Kavirondo. Land cannot be purchased from the natives except in the coastal area.

APPENDIX A.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE CONCERNING KENYA.

The following is a list of the most important books dealing with the various languages spoken in Kenya. Swahili is the chief language, as being the *lingua franca* of the country.

Swahili:—

Swahili Exercises, Steere (S.P.C.K.).
A Handbook of the Swahili Language, Steere (S.P.C.K.).
Swahili-English Dictionary, Krapf (London).
Swahili-English Dictionary, Madan (Oxford), 1903.
Swahili Tales, Steere (S.P.C.K.).
African Aphorisms, Taylor (S.P.C.K.).
Aids to the Study of Ki-Swahili Beech (Kegan-Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co.).
Dialect in Swahili, Stigand (Cambridge), 1915.

Giriama:—

Giriama Vocabulary, Taylor (S.P.C.K.).

Nyika:—

Nyika Dictionary, Krapf and Rebmann (S.P.C.K.).

Teita:—

Introduction to the Teita Language, Wray (S.P.C.K.).

Kamba:—

Vocabularies to the Kamba and Kikuyu Languages, Hinde (Cambridge).
Kamba Grammar, Last.

Masai:—

The Masai: their Language and Folklore, Hollis (Oxford).

Kikuyu:

Kikuyu Vocabulary (Leader Store, Nairobi).
English-Kikuyu Vocabulary, McGregor (S.P.C.K.).
A Grammar of the Kikuyu Language, McGregor (London).
Kikuyu Grammar, Hémery.
Kikuyu Grammar, Barlow (Blackwood).

Somali:—

Somali Grammar, Larajasse.
Notes on the Somali Language, Kirk (Oxford).
Somali Grammar, Kirk (Cambridge).

Galla:—

Galla-English Vocabulary, Tutschek.

Galla-English and English-Galla Dictionary, Foot (Cambridge), 1913.

The Gospels and other parts of the Bible have also been translated into several East African languages and published by the S.P.C.K. and the Bible Society.

General.

A.—Annual Reports on the Blue Book.

Trade and Commerce of East Africa, revised to September, 1922. Report issued by the Department of Overseas Trade. 1*s.* 6*d.* net.

Handbook prepared under the direction of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office. No. 96. Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, 1920. 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

Handbook of Kenya prepared by the Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Department. Admiralty. 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

Travels along the Coast Belt of the British East Africa Protectorate [Cd. 1533], 1903. Report by A. Whyte.

Geology of the Southern part of the Protectorate, 1908. Report by H. B. Muff [Cd. 3828—Col., Rept., Misc., No. 45].

Geology of the Northern part of the Protectorate, 1920. Report by J. Parkinson [Cd. 729—Col., Rept., Misc., No. 91]. 9*d.* net.

Indians in Kenya [Cd. 1922] 1923. 6*d.* net.

B.—Economic Commission, Report. Nairobi, 1919.

Land and Land Conditions in Kenya, Nairobi, 1922.

Land Settlement Commission, Report. Nairobi, 1919.

Annual Departmental Reports:—

Agriculture.
Medical.
Railways.
Trade.
Forests.

C.—Oxford Survey of the British Empire, Vol. III. East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar Protectorates, by Sir H. H. Johnston. London, 1914.

Cranworth (Lord). Profit and Sport in British East Africa. London, 1919.

East African Red Book, 1922–23. Bolus & Co., London.

Dr. J. W. Gregory, "The Great Rift Valley," 1896, and "The Foundation of B. E. A.," London, 1901.

South and East Africa Year Book and Guide, Annual. Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., London. 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

Twenty-five Years in East Africa. Roscoe (J.), Cambridge, 1921.

Agents for the sale of maps published by the Geographical Section, General Staff.

London:—E. Stanford, Ltd., 12, Long Acre, W.C.2.
Sifton, Praed & Co., 67, St. James's Street, S.W.1.
T. Fisher Unwin, 1, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2.

Edinburgh:—W. & A. K. Johnston, Ltd., Easter Road.

Liverpool:—Philip, Son & Nephew, 20, Church Street.

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A. Books in this section can be purchased from any branch of H.M. Stationery Office.
B. Books in this Section can be purchased from Crown Agents for the Colonies, "O" Dept., 4, Milbank, S.W. 1.
C. Obtainable through the publishers.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE OF IMPORT DUTIES AND EXEMPTIONS.

Tables of Import Duty.

The following tables show the duties leviable on imports under the Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1923.

TABLE I.

		Sh.	Cts.
Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry; all kinds, of a strength exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit	Per Imp. gall.	2	00
Animals living, namely			
(*a*) Cattle for slaughter	Per head	20	00
(*b*) Sheep and goats for slaughter	do.	3	00
Bacon and Ham (not imported in tins)	Per lb.	0	80
Beads	do.	0	60
or 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, whichever is the higher			
Biscuits	do.	0	40
Butter (not imported in tins)	do.	1	00
Candles	Per 100 lbs.	15	00
Cards, playing Per pack not exceeding 53 cards		0	70
Cement for building purposes	Per 400 lbs.	2	00
Cheese (not imported in tins)	Per lb.	1	00
Corn and Grain			
(*a*) Wheat (1) in the grain	Per 100 lbs.	5	00
(2) ground or otherwise prepared	do.	6	00
(3) Bran	do.	2	50
(*b*) Barley, buckwheat, Kaffir corn, maize, millet, oats and rye			
(1) in the grain or raw	do.	3	00
(2) ground, malted or otherwise prepared	do.	4	00
(*c*) Rice	do.	5	00
(*d*) Dhall (pulse)	do.	6	00
NOTE.—Not including patent, proprietary or other specially prepared food or corn or grain prepared as vegetable.			
Cotton piece goods, grey, unbleached, imported in the piece	Per lb. gross weight including packing	0	40
Dates	Per 100 lbs.	4	00
Films for bioscopes or cinematographs, not elsewhere enumerated	Per 100 linear ft.	1	00
Fireworks of all descriptions	Per lb. gross	2	00
Fish, salted, pickled or dried	Per 100 lbs.	4	00
Fodder: chaff, hay, lucerne, oat hay, oil cake and other fodder not otherwise described	do.	2	00
Garlic and onions, not preserved	do.	6	00
Ghee	Per lb.	1	00
Matches :—			
(*a*) wooden (1) in boxes or packages of not more than 100 matches	Per gross of boxes or pkgs.	3	00
(2) in boxes or packages containing more than 100 but not more than 200 matches	do.	6	00
(3) and for every 100 additional matches in boxes or packages	Per gross of 100 matches	3	00

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

		Sh.	Cts.
Matches—*continued.*			
(*b*) fusees, vestas, or wax matches or other patent lights used as such			
(1) in boxes or packages containing not more than 50	Per gross of boxes or pkgs.	3	00
(2) in boxes or packages of more than 50 but not more than 100	do.	6	00
(3) and for every additional 50 in boxes or packages ..	Per gross of 50 matches	3	00
Metal wire not elsewhere included			
(*a*) Iron	Per 100 lbs.	10	00
(*b*) Brass	do.	24	00
(*c*) Copper	do.	32	00
(*d*) Aluminium	do.	18	00
Methylated spirit, not potable	Per Imp. gall.	2	00
Milk, condensed, desiccated or preserved milk or cream	Per 100 lbs.	15	00
Motor cars imported complete with the necessary and appropriate initial equipment thereof, and motor chassis, not elsewhere enumerated ..	Each 300s. plus 5% *ad valorem*		
Provided that any duty in respect of any motor vehicle imported into the Colony or Protectorate from the Tanganyika Territory shall be refunded to the person paying such duty on reimportation into the Tanganyika Territory of such motor vehicle within a period of six months of such importation.			
Motor spirit, namely, benzine, benzoline, naphtha (not potable), gasoline, natalite, petrol, and petroleum spirit generally	Per Imp. gall.	0	30
Oils, mineral, illuminating, or burning	do.	0	20
Salt, other than table salt, not elsewhere enumerated	Per 100 lbs.	1	00
Soap, common, viz. :—Laundry, polishing and soft soap : soap nuts	do.	5	00
Spirits :—			
(*a*) Perfumed	Per Imp. gall.	60	00
(*b*) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed spirits exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit ..	do.	40	00
(*c*) Other sorts exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit, viz. : Brandy, Whisky, Rum, Gin and Geneva	Per proof gall.	40	00
NOTE.—No allowance will be made for underproof in excess of 12½ per cent.			
(*d*) Toilet preparations and essences (liquid) and syrups and tinctures not otherwise enumerated containing over 3 per cent. of proof spirit	Per Imp. gall.	40	00
Sugar imported in bulk, and jaggery	Per 100 lbs.	12	00
Tea	Per lb.	0	45
Tobacco :—			
(*a*) Cigars or Cigarillos .. .. .. or 50% *ad valorem*, whichever shall be the greater.	do.	4	00

TABLE I.—*Continued.*

		Sh.	Cts.
Tobacco—*continued.*			
(*b*) Cigarettes .. .. or 50% *ad valorem* whichever shall be the greater.	Per lb.	2	00
(*c*) Tobacco, manufactured, not elsewhere enumerated .. .. or 50% *ad valorem*, whichever shall be the greater.	do.	2	00
(*d*) Snuff	do.	1	00
(*e*) Tobacco, unmanufactured	do.	0	50
Waters, mineral, aerated and table			
(*a*) in bottles each not more than one reputed pint	Per doz. bott.	2	00
(*b*) in bottles containing more than one reputed pint but not more than one reputed quart	do.	4	00
(*c*) in larger sized bottles or other containers	Per Imp. gall.	2	00
Wines, viz. :—			
(*a*) Vermouth	do.	4	50
(*b*) Other still wines :—			
Imported in bottle .. .. .. and in addition 10% *ad valorem.*	do.	3	00
Imported in cask .. .. .. and in addition 10% *ad valorem.*	do.	1	50
(*c*) Sparkling wines .. .. and in addition 10% *ad valorem.*	do.	9	00

Note.—Wines containing less than 3 per cent. of proof spirit are not included in the above and wines containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit are classed as Spirits.

TABLE II.

Beverages :— (*a*) Fruit juice, cordials and syrups not elsewhere enumerated. (*b*) All other kinds not elsewhere enumerated, containing less than 3 per cent. of proof spirit.	*ad valorem* 30 per cent.
Bioscopes, magic-lanterns, cinematographs, and parts and accessories thereof not elsewhere enumerated.	
Clothing second-hand, imported for sale.	
Gold and silver-plate, and gold and silver-plated wares.	
Jewellery, including imitation jewellery and rolled gold, enamel and gilt jewellery, precious stones and pearls and imitations thereof, whether mounted or unmounted; watches and watch-cases and the mechanism and movements therefor; ornamental hat-pins; ornamental hair-pins and ornamental buckles; necklaces and muff-chains, and similar articles of adornment.	
Proprietory medicines.	
Oils, essential and perfumed.	
Perfumery, cosmetics, dyes, powders and other preparations for toilet use, not elsewhere enumerated.	
Paper, cigarette.	
Timber, not including plywood and similar manufactures of timber.	

TABLE III.

Asbestos packing and boiler compositions; packing and lagging for engines, machinery piping and buildings not elsewhere enumerated.

Bolts, nuts, nails, screws, rivets, hinges and washers and fastenings for doors and windows.

Bricks and tiles for building purposes, slates for roofing; asbestos sheeting.

Carbonic acid gas.

Coal tar.

Engravings and pictures.

Felt, ruberoid, uralite, and similar substances for building purposes.

Fire escapes, and fire extinguishing appliances and apparatus, and parts thereof.

Fireclay.

Hops and condensed malt imported for the brewing of beer.

Lifts, power, including the gates.

Metal :—

(*a*) Aluminium in plain or perforated sheets.

(*b*) Brass, copper, or composition metal in plain or perforated sheets.

(*c*) Iron and steel :—

(i) Sheets, plain, perforated, galvanized, corrugated or enamelled, down piping and guttering and the supports therefor;

(ii) Angle, bar, channel, hoop, rod, plate, H., T., and similar iron and steel not elsewhere enumerated.

(*d*) Lead, bar and sheet.

(*e*) Tin and zinc; bar, plate, sheet, plain or perforated but otherwise unenumerated.

(*f*) Metals of all sorts in bars, blocks, ingots, or pigs, not elsewhere enumerated.

ad valorem 10 per cent.

Oil, linseed, lubricating, hempseed and turpentine, and turpentine substitutes.

Painters' colours, varnishes and dryers.

Paper; all paper including tissue paper in its original mill ream wrapper not less than 16 inches by 15 inches, when imported in the flat, and paper in reels, not less than 9 inches wide, but not including feint or ruled paper, stationery, sensitized, tracing or carbon paper, blotting, wall, wrapping or sanitary paper.

Printing, lithographic and rolling inks, roller composition and stamping colours.

Sanitary earthenware, not including toilet ware, water closets, lavatories and baths and the fittings therefor, not elsewhere enumerated.

Toys and implements used exclusively for playing indoor and outdoor games.

Window glass, putty and plaster of paris.

TABLE IV.

All goods, wares and merchandise, not elsewhere charged with duty and not enumerated in Table V and not prohibited to be imported shall be charged with a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

TABLE V.

IMPORT DUTY FREE.

1. Acetic and other acid and preparations for use as mediums for the disinfection or coagulation of fluid latex, on proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs that they will be used solely for that purpose.

2. Airships, aeroplanes and other aircraft, and parts and accessories thereof.

3. Animals, living, not elsewhere enumerated.

4. Atlases, charts, globes and maps.

5. Baggage, equipment and stores imported by the Inspector-General, King's African Rifles, or his Staff, for the use of the said Officers or either of them whilst travelling on duty.

6. The *bonâ fide* baggage of a passenger, the property of and accompanied by such passenger.

Bonâ fide baggage shall consist of necessary and appropriate wearing apparel and personal effects ; binoculars, photographic cameras, sewing machines and articles for household use (such as furniture, carpets, pictures, glass, linen, cutlery, crockery, silver and plated wares) which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs to have been in household use by the passenger, and are not for sale; instruments and tools for the professional use of passengers.

Bonâ fide baggage shall not include such articles as the following:—

Arms, ammunition, alcoholic liquors, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, perfumed spirits, carriages, motor-cars, motor-cycles, bicycles, provisions.

Note.—Duty shall not be leviable on alcoholic liquors or perfumed spirits, not exceeding one pint of each, cigars not exceeding one pound in weight, cigarettes not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in weight, and tobacco not exceeding one pound in weight.

Bonâ fide baggage landed at any Customs Port within two months of the arrival of the passenger may be included in this exemption at the discretion of the Commissioner of Customs.

7. Bands and belting of all kinds for driving machinery; boiler tubes and belting cloth.

8. Bioscopes and cinematographs and films for bioscopes and cinematographs imported for exhibition, solely for educational purposes.

9. Blasting compounds including all kinds of explosives suitable and intended for blasting and not suitable for use in firearms.

10. Bottles and jars of common glass or earthenware, and bottles ordinarily used for aërated waters, empty; tin, plates and wood, cut or fashioned, not finished, imported solely for packing purposes, on proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs that they will be used solely for such purposes.

11. Boy Scouts' uniform and equipment.

12. Bullion, coin, specie, bank notes, and other paper currency.

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

13. Church decorations, altars, band instruments, bells, fonts, lecterns, pulpits, organs, harmoniums, plate or vestments and illuminated windows imported by or for presentation to any religious body.

Sacramental wine, on proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs that it is imported for use as such.

Memorial tablets and brasses; tombstones and ornaments for graves.

14. Coal, coke and patent fuel; liquid fuel, being crude or residual oil not suitable for purposes of illumination.

15. Coats of Arms, flags, and official stationery, and such other goods as the Governor may from time to time by notice in the *Official Gazette* declare to be within the exemption, in respect of any Consulate imported by a Consular Officer, on presentation by him at the Custom House of a certificate given by the Consulate for which they are destined that the articles are for its exclusive use.

16. Cotton, raw, provided the same is imported for the purpose of rehandling, ginning and the processes connected therewith, and for packing for export.

17. Creosote, solignum and similar substances for the preservation of wood.

18. Cups, medals and other trophies imported for presentation at examinations, shows, or other competitions or for commemorative purposes, provided that the Commissioner of Customs is satisfied that such articles are imported exclusively for such purposes and not for sale.

19. Diagrams, designs, drawings, models and plans.

20. Disinfectants not elsewhere enumerated.

21. Drugs, dressings, medicines and antiseptics, not elsewhere enumerated, on proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs that they are imported for *bonâ fide* medicinal purposes, and rectified spirit to be used solely for the compounding of drugs and medicines.

22. Fish, fresh, fish fry and ova.

23. Fruit, fresh.

24. Girl Guides' uniform and equipment.

25. Goods imported by or consigned direct to Officers or men on board vessels of His Majesty's Navy for their personal use or consumption on board such vessels.

26. Goods imported for His Majesty's Land or Sea Forces in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya or in the Uganda Protectorate on satisfactory proof to the Commissioner of Customs that they have been imported solely for such purpose and are the property of His Majesty.

27. Goods when imported by or purchased prior to clearing through the Customs by or for the use of the Governments of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya or of the Uganda Protectorate.

28. Guano and other substances, animal, mineral or vegetable, artificial or natural, suitable for use as fertilisers or manures.

29. Ice.

30. Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported solely for scientific purposes.

31. Ivory, raw.

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

32. Laboratory glassware, and porcelain ware, scientific apparatus and instruments for laboratory use, and scientific measuring instruments used in controlling any manufacturing operation.

33. Life-boats, belts and buoys, and other life-saving apparatus.

34. Machinery :—

(*a*) Machinery, apparatus, appliances and instruments (not including material, mechanics' tools, domestic machines, or harness) for agricultural, manufacturing, mining, printing, or other industrial purpose; and parts thereof.

(*b*) Machinery, apparatus, appliances and instruments (not including tools and domestic machines or appliances) and electrical material used in connection therewith, for the generation, storage, transmission, distribution of or lighting by gas or electric power; and parts thereof; but not including electroliers, gasoliers, lamps and fancy fittings, portable batteries, or electrical appliances for use in connection with motor vehicles.

(*c*) Cranes, elevators, hoisting shears, and parts thereof.

35. Machinery, plant, materials, and rolling stock, imported or purchased prior to clearing through the Customs by an individual or firm under contract to the Government, where such exemption from Customs Duty forms part of the terms of contract.

36. Materials (other than paper and paper bags) imported for the packing of produce, on proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs that they are to be used solely for such purpose.

37. Mining materials and substances for use in connection therewith, viz.: (*a*) Battery cloth and baize, gauze matting, sieving and screening, for use in connection with machinery and apparatus, including brattice cloth, but not including cocoanut matting: (*b*) Crucibles, rupels and rupelling furnaces, graphite, ingot moulds, and retorts and furnaces for roasting materials: (*c*) Cyanide and sulpho-cyanide of potassium or sodium, mercury and its compounds, and substances of a like nature, imported solely for use in mining operations: (*d*) Zinc fume dust with shavings.

38. Mosquito nets, mosquito netting and mosquito gauze.

39. Officers' camp furniture, etc.

40. Officers' uniforms and accoutrements, namely the uniform of a Naval, Military or Civil Government Officer, including the necessary arms, badges, and equipment thereto.

41. Pumps, pipes, piping and tubes of all kinds for water boring, gas, steam, drainage, sewerage, irrigation, water supply, or pumping, including meters, cocks, taps, ball cocks, grids, manhole covers, and fittings. Transmission hose.

42. Presses for produce.

43. Printed matter, namely, newspapers (other than newspapers imported for packing purposes) periodicals, literature, fashion plates, pamphlets, music other than roll music, trade catalogues, price lists, show cards, photographs not elsewhere enumerated. All printed or lithographed matter used or intended to be used solely for advertising purposes.

44. Printers' type and Printers' bronze.

45. Postage stamps.

TABLE V.—*Continued.*

46. Railway construction or equipment requisites as follows:—
Rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, girders, iron bridge work, culvert tops, locomotives, tenders, ballast trucks, goods wagons, carriages, trolleys, engine water tanks, turntables, permanent or fixed signals, weighbridges and railway lamps, and other similar railway equipment requisites not elsewhere enumerated.

47. Rat-traps.

48. Regimental plate, furniture and other Mess fittings, and band instruments, the property of the Regimental Mess, or the joint property of the Officers of any Regimental Mess.

49. Salt, for curing, dairy and agricultural purposes, on satisfactory proof to the Commissioner of Customs that it is imported and intended to be used solely for such purposes.

50. School stationery and similar requisites, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs to be imported solely for use in schools.

51. Seeds, bulbs, plants and tubers, for planting and sowing only, not including edible kinds and fodder.

52. Ships, launches, lighters, boats and barges and integral constructional parts thereof, provided that when condemned or handed over to be broken up, duty shall be paid to the Customs on the hull and all fittings according to the Tariff that may then be in force.

53. Specimens illustrative of Natural History, and exhibits for public museums or scientific purposes.

54. Substances for the prevention or destruction of pests or diseases in stock, plants or trees; sulphate of copper, arsenic and arsenious acid, arsenite of soda, and naphthalin, sprayers, sprinklers and other apparatus for use in connection therewith.

55. Surgical instruments and appliances, and instruments and appliances used in the diagnosis or treatment of diseases or affections of the human or animal bodies.

56. Telegraphic and telephonic construction and equipment requisites.

57. Traction engines, power lorries and trailers for the same, agricultural wagons and carts, stone crushers, street sweeping and spraying machines, and parts thereof.

58. Tramway construction and equipment requisites as follows: Rails, sleepers, fastenings for rails or sleepers, iron gates, girders, iron bridge work, culvert tops, cars, trolleys, water tanks and turntables and railless cars (electric) worked from current from overhead wires, and other similar tramway equipment requisites not elsewhere enumerated.

59. Vaccine, lymph, sera, and radium.

60. Wire and wire-netting for fencing; droppers, gates, hurdles, posts, standards, strainers, staples, stiles, winders, and other material or fastenings of metal ordinarily used for agricultural or railway fencing.

61. All goods, wares, and merchandise, whether included in any other table in this schedule or not, proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Customs to be the growth, produce, or manufacture of Tanganyika territory.

APPENDIX C.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1918, 1919, 1920.

(a) IMPORTS.

Quantity and Value of certain Articles imported during the years ending March 31st, 1918, 1919, 1920.

Articles.		1918.		1919.		1920.	
		Quantity.	Value in £	Quantity.	Value in £	Quantity.	Value in £
Bacon and Ham	cwt.	19	152	—	—	35	313
Butter	lb.	43,124	3,145	74,206	6,397	76,171	5,119
Cheese	,,	3,236	275	24,433	1,758	1,492	64
Condensed Milk	cwt.	6,381	31,022	3,205	17,712	6,180	22,969
Fencing Materials		—	848	—	9,013	—	3,182
Foodstuffs for Animals		—	8	—	611	—	587
Fruit, Raw		—	782	—	890	—	1,157
Grain—							
Dhall (pulse)	cwt.	5,739	4,581	6,515	6,258	3,557	4,456
Flour and Wheat Meal	,,	57,457	53,248	93,027	107,206	77,120	90,083
Maize and Maize Meal	,,	12,934	1,187	18,625	12,597	5,282	2,735
Rice	,,	170,756	140,615	215,124	219,180	85,548	98,799
Wheat	,,	2,803	1,914	216	264	741	974
Other Sorts	,,	36,745	21,890	45,387	41,250	17,725	16,399
Implements, Agricultural		—	31,877	—	83,246	—	117,555
Leather, Wrought Saddlery and Harness		—	744	—	907	—	1,625
Machinery and parts thereof, Agricultural		—	18,666	—	35,509	—	44,284
Manures and Insecticides		—	468	—	1,370	—	724
Oils—							
Coconut	gals.	547	112	6,330	1,096	4,734	915
Ghee	cwt.	6,727	28,620	6,407	25,580	5,429	22,907

Preserved Meat		—	741	—	150	—	1,439
Preserved, Tinned and Bottled Foods and Fruits		—	8,858	—	11,853	—	21,749
Rope and Twine for Agricultural and Industrial use		—	8,531	—	6,884	—	5,710
Salt	cwt.	85,194	27,640	166,760	40,782	73,610	10,374
Sugar	,,	88,247	130,133	78,997	104,614	68,743	128,375
Tea	lb.	553,774	33,403	738,467	48,845	438,617	30,349
Timber	tons	185	2,306	164	3,158	1,635	17,960
Tobacco, manufactured	lb.	330,646	24,623	788,084	65,620	301,930	34,334
,, unmanufactured	,,	56,469	1,079	130,431	2,146	83,030	1,401
Trees, Plants and Seeds for cultivation ..		—	1,229	—	2,167	—	5,678
Total		—	578,697	—	857,063	—	692,216

(b) EXPORTS.

Quantity and Value of Exports of East Africa and Uganda Produce during years ending March 31st, 1918, 1919, and 1920.

Articles.	1918.			1919.		1920.	
	Quantity.		Value in £	Quantity.	Value in £	Quantity.	Value in £
Borities (planks)	No.	934,955	14,400	822,627	15,892	655,617	15,469
Carbonate of Soda	cwt.	93,755	111,322	240,133	269,258	210,880	146,709
Chillies	,,	7,396	12,896	8,824	10,837	5,403	10,813
Coconuts	No.	207,786	679	72,118	244	324,970	787
Coffee	cwt.	59,111	124,268	139,404	327,880	112,462	423,880

Quantity and Value of Exports of East Africa and Uganda Produce during years ending March 31st, 1918, 1919, and 1920—cont.

Articles.	1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Quantity.	Value in £	Quantity.	Value in £	Quantity.	Value in £
Copra	cwt. 19,285	18,599	22,124	17,104	33,219	39,004
Cotton	lb. 10,670,725	702,775	12,227,980	1,064,045	16,223,288	1,425,747
Cotton Seeds	cwt. 31,166	5,743	35,141	5,807	82,341	15,507
Cowries and other Sea Shells	,, 3,114	739	2,608	467	5,466	1,022
Fibres	,, 93,103	202,328	117,442	234,814	95,000	138,188
Fine Wood	tons 204	2,105	374	4,106	347	4,954
Ghee	cwt. 653	3,376	201	961	2.036	11,090
Grain and Oil Seeds	,, 34,985	26,450	29,724	32,063	260,003	152,431
Gum Copal	,, 784	858	202	613	504	1,661
Hides and Skins	,, 51,062	222,425	34,411	150,012	98,098	488,803
Horns and Teeth	,, 72	3,703	96	6,293	475	8,084
Ivory	,, 396	17,326	209	9,812	1,006	56,823
Live Stock	No. 5,569	8,280	4,218	7,962	2,463	4,637
Mangrove Bark	tons 308	330	150	497	900	3,942
Ostrich Feathers	lb. 4	6	—	—	172	93
Potatoes	cwt. 55,946	19,203	6,163	4,081	316,617	10,927
Rubber	,, 1,666	14,026	2,206	16,551	2,701	14,584
Tobacco	,, 73	149	48	83	139	274
Tortoise Shell	,, 3	99	1	98	3	152
Wax, Bees	,, 768	4,735	112	568	226	1,218
Wattle Bark	tons —	10	6	31	—	1
Wool	cwt. 3,031	12,341	4,297	33,067	3,071	14,576
All other Sorts	—	14,133	—	18,681	—	215,621
Total	—	1,543,104	—	2,231,827	—	3,006,997

APPENDIX D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF QUANTITY AND APPROXIMATE VALUES OF EXPORTS FROM MOMBASA OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE OF KENYA for the periods January—December, 1921 and 1922.

Articles.	1921. Quantity.	1921. Value in £	1922. Quantity.	1922. Value in £
Bacon and Ham ..	cwts. 736	8,250	925	5,849
Butter	lbs. 2,634	234	18,768	886
Cheese	,, 7,462	713	22,314	1,941
Coconuts	No. 80,218	486	69,440	254
Coffee	cwts. 98,987	379,107	77,902	279,722
Copra	,, 4,702	5,301	13,960	14,252
Cotton	lbs. —	—	500	2,650
Sisal	cwts. 134,722	202,083	179,400	259,344
Flax	,, 8,818	13,221	38,500	60,491
Beans and Peas ..	,, 6,756	2,193	7,545	4,145
Ground Nuts ..	,, 4,204	3,263	21,403	22,091
Maize	,, 52,365	14,762	387,718	146,106
Millet	,, 1,698	941	2,537	1,157
Pulse	,, 2,042	1,742	3,942	4,303
Wheat	,, 121	102	386	424
Miscellaneous Grains	,, 3	11	1,931	1,311
Sim-Sim Oil	gallons 7,242	1,830	—	—
Potatoes	cwts. 2,517	6,305	16,061	7,030
Plantation Rubber ..	,, 33,294	2,002	188,133	1,237
Castor Seeds ..	,, 1,205	675	—	—
Flax Seeds	,, 2,816	2,149	8,020	7,772
Tobacco	,, 32	132	69	95
Wattle-bark ..	tons —	—	9,414	2,708
Wool	cwts. 1,807	12,919	5,660	30,111
Sim-Sim	,, 17,611	16,000	2,003	4,826
	— —	£674,421	—	£878,705

APPENDIX E.

Notes on Land.

The following information is extracted from a handbook entitled "Land and Land Conditions in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya," published in 1922 by the Land Department, Nairobi.

The earliest Government titles issued in the country were under the Land Regulations, 1897, but practically all these have been surrendered in exchange for new titles under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, or the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915. Up to the time of writing about 10,000 square miles of land have been alienated by Government.

The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, under which a considerable area of land is held, provided for leasehold grants for a term not exceeding 99 years at rentals varying from a minimum of 3 cents to a maximum of 12 cents per acre per annum.

The rent is non-revisable for the whole period of the lease except in the case of titles issued under the Rules of 28th February, 1911, 12th February, 1912, or 6th May, 1914, where the rent is revisable in the 33rd and 66th years. No specific development conditions were laid down except the proviso that the lessee would use and develop the natural resources of the land leased with all reasonable speed having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Lessees have for the present the right to exchange leases granted under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, for leases under the general conditions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915.

Provision was made in the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, for direct freehold grants of areas not exceeding 1,000 acres. Many farms of approximately 640 acres each were granted on the Homestead principle, i.e., an agreement was effected granting the right to purchase within three years 160 acres, usually at the price of 4*s.* per acre, upon the applicant proving his ability and willingness to develop the area. The agreement also contained a pre-emption on a further 480 acres on the same terms, the purchase price of which was to be spread over a period of 16 years. The policy of the Government, however, gradually tended towards leasehold grants, and since 1912 no new freehold grants have been made.

"The Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915," repealed all previous land laws except with reference to titles already granted or promised thereunder. The Ordinance is a comprehensive measure dealing not only with methods of alienation of land and the conditions of grants but with the survey of land and the registration of titles. Certain sections have already been repealed, viz., the sections dealing with registration by "The Registration of Titles Ordinance, 1919" (although this does not at present affect transfers of land the title to which is already registered under the earlier Ordinances); the sections dealing with public roads and roads of access by "The Public Travel and Access Roads Ordinance, 1920." Other amendments are proposed dealing with water rights and the survey of land.

Ordinary farm leases issued under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, contain the following main provisions:—

(1) The term of lease is for 999 years from the date of the grant.

(2) The rent is at the rate of 20 cents of a shilling (2½*d.*) per acre per annum for the first period revisable in 1945 and every 30th year thereafter, the rate of such revision being:—

For the second period 1 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land.

For the third period 2 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land.

For the fourth and each subsequent period 3 per cent. of the unimproved value of the land.

Development conditions are imposed to the extent shown in the following schedule.

Area of Farm.	Minimum value of improvements to be effected within the first 3 years of the lease.	Nature of improvements.
300 acres or under	20*s.* per acre, subject to a minimum of 600*s.*	Permanent
Over 300 acres	6,000*s.* and in addition 4*s.* per acre in respect of every acre over 300 acres.	Permanent Permanent and or Non-permanent

Additional improvements to the extent of 50 per cent. of the above figures under each heading are to be effected within a further period of two years, and the total development must be maintained for the remainder of the term of the lease.

An Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme in 1919 included practically the whole of the available land in the country (apart from little known areas), and about 1,000 farms were allotted. The grants are governed by " The Discharged Soldiers Settlement Ordinance, 1919," which is subsidiary to the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915. A small proportion of the land available was devoted to free grants (known as Class " A ") divided into areas not exceeding 300 acres each (the majority being about 160 acres). The major portion of the available land was surveyed into farms ranging from 300 to 5,000 acres each (Class " B "), the leases of which were sold to allottees at from three shillings to fifty shillings per acre according to the class and situation of the land.

Provision was made for the purchase price to be spread over ten years free of interest or over thirty years with interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance. When, however, the initial stage of development laid down by the Ordinance for the first three years of holding has been completed, the allottee can apply for complete remission of the purchase price. The grants in both classes are for 999 years, and are subject to the usual provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, in respect of rent and development. The scheme is now closed and no further allotments of a similar character are contemplated.

Privately owned land in the Coastal regions is chiefly in the hands of Arabs, Indians and the Coast Natives. " The Land Titles Ordinance, 1908," which has been applied to the greater part of the area provides for the hearing of claims and the issue of Certificates of Title by the Recorder of Titles whose headquarters are at Mombasa. Land respecting which no private claim is upheld by the Recorder's Court is declared to be Crown Land, and if sold at a later date will come under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915.

Township plots alienated by Government between 1902 and 1915 are held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902. In some Townships (notably Nairobi) a number of freehold grants were made, but for the most part plots are held under leasehold conditions.

The usual term was 99 years, the lessee covenanting to build within a given period, but many of the earlier leases were for a period of 25 years with a proviso for extension to 50 years or 99 years respectively according to the type of building erected.

Land already alienated under any of the before-mentioned forms of tenure may be acquired by private purchase subject to certain provisos. Consent to transfer any whole property held under the usual conditions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902, the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, or the Land Titles Ordinance, 1908, is not now required except in case of a transaction between parties of different races or if the transferee be a former enemy alien, in which cases the consent of the Governor is required.

Freehold property may be sub-divided and transferred without consent, subject to the conditions referred to above and to compliance with Township rules if within a Township or the Public Health Ordinance (which applies only to sub-divisions of less than three acres) if within five miles of a Township or Railway Station.

For the sub-division of leasehold property sanction of the Governor and approval of the scheme are required. Farms allotted under the Ex-Soldier Settlement Scheme may be transferred upon the fulfilment by the original allottee of certain conditions respecting appearance before the Commissioner of Lands and residence in the country for a period of eighteen months in the case of Class "A" and occupation of the farm for six months in the case of Class "B." If the transferee be a discharged soldier 25 per cent. of the purchase price of the area proposed to be transferred must be paid before transfer is effected, or if the transferee be other than a discharged soldier the full purchase price must be paid. This provision is, of course, subject to modification by the proviso as to remission set forth above.

Crown titles are now issued under "The Registration of Titles Ordinance, 1919," and Amendments which is an adaptation of the Torrens system of land tenure. Property thus held may be dealt with by use of prescribed forms on the payment of the requisite registration fees and stamp duty. Upon all transactions effecting the transfer of immovable property stamp duty to the extent of approximately 2 per cent. of the consideration involved is payable.

The price of land varies very greatly, the determining factors being proximity to lines of communication, road and rail, the fertility of the soil, the adequacy of the water supply, the healthiness of the locality and its suitability for crops giving a high monetary return, e.g., coffee or flax.

The value of undeveloped land suitable for coffee in the most favoured districts varies from £10 to £20 per acre. Mixed agricultural propositions suitable for maize, flax and partly for coffee may be obtained at from £2 to £5 per acre. In other areas more remote from markets and transport facilities land can be obtained for as low a price as £1 per acre.

In Nairobi the price of plots is subject to considerable variation. Business plots in the principal commercial centres with an area of about 7,500 square feet and a nominal rental have changed hands for as much as £4,000. Undeveloped residential plots range from about £50 to £300 per acre. Mombasa prices also rule high, but in other Townships plots may be acquired on moderate terms.

Apart from the little known areas of Tanaland and Jubaland the area of Crown land available for alienation is very small. Areas at the Coast are, however, open for allotment under certain conditions. Elsewhere, with the possible exception of a few isolated farms, available Crown land is practically *nil*. In every Township in the Colony plots will be surveyed and disposed of as and when demand arises.

The usual method of alienation of Crown land under the provisions of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, is by public auction. In the case of farms, leases for 999 years are sold subject to a Government reserve or upset price from which the bidding starts. Ten per cent. of the purchase price must be paid at the time of purchase and the balance may be paid in nine equal annual instalments without interest or in a lump sum on or before the first day of the month following that in which the sale has taken place, together with survey and registration fees, rent for the unexpired portion of the year, cost of deed and stamp duty.

Plots in Townships are surveyed and 99-year leases are auctioned.

Business plots usually are about 50 feet to 75 feet frontage by 75 feet to 150 feet depth. Residential plots range from half an acre to two acres each. The upset price is fixed by Government at one-fifth of the estimated value of the plot, 6 per cent. of the remaining four-fifths being assessed as annual rent (subject to a minimum of 72*s*.), which for the whole term of 99 years remains non-revisable.

Godown, factory and stacking plots are also surveyed and auctioned where demand exists.

A clause is almost invariably embodied in all Township leases binding the lessee to erect a suitable building within a given period, i.e., one year or two years.

At the time of writing no auctions of plots are being held, but a large number of plots will be available for disposal in Nairobi and other Townships, e.g., Kitale, Kisumu, Naivasha, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Machakos when sales are resumed. Other Townships are still to be surveyed, e.g., Thika, Tigoni, Gilgil, Rumuruti and Nanyuki.

Notice of public auction of Crown lands is published in the "*Official Gazette*" (which can be obtained from the Editor, Nairobi, at an annual subscription of 25*s*.) for a period of at least three months prior to the date of such auctions in the case of farms and one month in the case of Township plots. Such notices contain all the conditions under which the land is to be sold and the titles issued and also a statement specifying the race or races permitted to bid and purchase.

Permits to bid at auctions of Crown lands are not now required, but anyone acting as the agent of another may be required to produce evidence of authority which may take the form of a simple letter.

Applications for leases of land for special purposes under Part V of the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915, will be considered. Such applications must be made on a prescribed form (copies of which may be obtained at the Land Department) and accompanied by 150*s*. towards cost of survey. If the applications are approved they may be the subject of a direct grant or of auction or tender. Leases for special purposes are usually for terms not exceeding 99 years and contain restrictive user clauses.

With a view to the economic development of the Coast area applications will be entertained at any time for leases of agricultural land within the ten-mile coast strip North of Mombasa on special terms and conditions subject nevertheless to the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915. No Stand Premium will be charged but stringent development conditions will be imposed entailing that three-quarters of the total area leased be under cultivation within sixteen years from the date of the lease.

In special cases involving large capital different development conditions may be imposed, each case being considered on its merits.

The public are particularly warned that they should not make applications unless they are in each case satisfied that taking into account local difficulties as regards labour, etc., they will be in a position to fulfil the conditions under which leases are granted. So far as possible an applicant should apply for a definite area of land in a definite locality, and should enclose sketch plan in his application, care being taken not to include land privately owned or under dispute in the Land Registration Court.

In districts where early auction of plots is impracticable Temporary Occupation Licences may be granted by the Commissioner of Lands on the recommendation of the local Administrative Officer for areas not exceeding ten acres at rentals varying from 72*s*. to 288*s*. per annum according to the distance from a Railway or Administrative Station and the purpose for which the plot is required. Such licences unless there is a specific provision to the contrary are terminable on three months' notice at any time after the first nine months.

In Native Reserves the policy is to establish Trading Centres at suitable points where plots are granted on the conditions above set forth. Applications for all such plots should be made to the local Administrative Officer.

With the exception of small areas within the ten-mile coastal strip, no mineral rights are granted by a lease or conveyance of land. Landholders have the right to work the following base minerals for use on their property:—

Clay (other than Kaolin) ...	Shale.
Country Rock	Shingle.
Gravel	Slate.
Lime	Surface soil.
Sand	Surface salt.

But for other minerals special conditions obtain in regard to which a pamphlet is issued for which application should be made to the Commissioner of Mines, Nairobi.

Compensation is payable if a portion of a farm is leased for mining purposes. It should be noted that new mining laws are in hand which will entail entirely new conditions.

Land required for roads, railways, canals, etc., may be resumed by Government on the following conditions:—

(*a*) Land held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1902. If the total area of the land traversed be more than 100 acres compensation is not payable for the land but only for the buildings destroyed or damaged.

If the total area be under 100 acres compensation is payable for the land acquired.

(*b*) Land held under the Crown Lands Ordinance, 1915. If the original grant were more than 200 acres 4 per cent. may be re-acquired free of compensation, but compensation must be paid for any area in excess of 4 per cent. If the original grant were 200 acres or less compensation must be paid for the land resumed.

In any case compensation must be paid for land re-acquired for the purpose of constructing railway stations, sidings or other public works.

APPENDIX F.

TABLE I.

Average monthly Rainfall over a period of years.

Station.	Jan. 00·00	Feb. 00·00	Mar. 00·00	Apr. 00·00	May 00·00	June 00·00	July 00·00	Aug. 00·00	Sept. 00·00	Oct. 00·00	Nov. 00·00	Dec. 00·00	Total 00·00	Over a period of
Athi River Station (Uganda Railway)	1·09	2·27	4·55	6·02	2·83	1·50	0·24	0·42	0·64	1·91	3·75	1·56	26·78	15 years
Chania (Chania Bridge)	1·59	2·37	4·42	9·42	4·12	1·57	0·90	0·81	0·96	2·78	6·04	2·12	37·10	9 ,,
Eldama Ravine	1·14	2·19	3·68	6·65	6·00	4·97	4·54	5·58	2·95	2·20	3·05	1·73	44·68	17 ,,
Fort Hall	1·46	2·26	4·38	12·85	6·33	1·70	0·92	0·83	1·03	4·83	7·82	2·86	47·77	19 ,,
Gazi (Kinindo)	0·33	1·66	3·59	14·63	7·27	4·41	3·47	2·12	1·98	1·78	1·93	2·11	45·28	4 ,,
Kabete (Laboratory)	2·46	2·62	4·15	10·39	5·92	2·43	1·05	1·48	1·64	3·17	3·61	1·58	40·50	4 ,,
Kericho	2·65	3·87	6·23	10·52	8·58	6·47	5·39	7·03	6·16	5·78	5·43	3·31	71·42	15 ,,
Kibos (Govt. Farm)	1·63	2·71	5·49	7·51	4·75	2·40	3·53	3·33	2·74	2·15	4·17	3·33	43·74	9 ,,
Kikuyu (C. of S. Mission)	1·49	3·14	5·16	9·90	6·46	1·23	0·65	0·95	1·37	2·32	4·56	2·43	39·66	12 ,,
Kismayu	0·02	0·02	0·15	1·58	5·02	3·32	2·12	0·90	0·66	0·18	0·68	0·15	14·80	24 ,,
Kisumu	2·37	3·64	5·52	7·16	5·42	4·12	2·05	3·17	2·36	2·40	3·18	4·49	45·88	17 ,,
Kitui	1·98	1·15	4·80	9·66	2·40	0·17	0·21	0·21	0·16	2·90	12·44	5·22	41·30	16 ,,
Kyambu	1·91	2·58	4·59	9·72	5·49	2·23	1·01	1·07	1·38	2·36	6·59	2·79	41·72	12 ,,
Lamu	0·08	0·15	0·92	7·41	19·30	6·57	3·14	1·95	1·07	1·33	1·00	0·99	43·91	14 ,,
Limoru (Caineville)	2·07	3·24	4·76	13·23	10·13	2·85	1·21	2·00	1·96	3·15	5·82	2·74	53·16	13 ,,
Londiani (Forest Station)	0·85	2·00	2·92	6·09	4·04	4·96	4·70	6·60	4·08	1·78	2·04	1·03	41·09	12 ,,
Lumbwa Station (Ug. Ry.)	1·74	3·02	3·98	8·51	6·81	5·78	5·48	5·87	3·92	3·00	2·43	1·69	52·23	15 ,,
Machakos	1·70	2·61	5·08	8·49	2·86	0·77	0·33	0·33	0·47	2·20	7·29	4·43	36·56	24 ,,
Malindi	0·22	0·18	1·08	6·31	12·77	5·22	3·88	1·73	1·23	2·29	2·28	0·79	37·98	26 ,,
Mombasa	0·77	0·76	2·50	8·11	12·48	4·07	3·60	2·33	2·34	3·38	4·23	1·91	46·48	29 ,,
Nairobi (Hill)	1·49	2·76	4·18	8·98	5·11	1·72	0·74	1·01	1·32	1·99	4·82	2·46	36·58	12 ,,
Naivasha (Government Stock Farm)	0·99	1·62	2·99	4·69	4·24	2·41	1·44	2·09	1·14	1·18	1·96	1·20	25·95	12 ,,
Nakuru	0·51	1·68	2·40	6·34	5·25	4·24	4·55	4·26	2·97	2·42	2·40	1·30	38·02	11 ,,
Nyeri	1·31	1·90	2·49	8·14	7·27	1·57	1·37	1·54	1·00	3·09	4·24	2·46	36·38	16 ,,
Sotik	3·37	4·55	5·80	6·75	5·47	4·51	3·39	5·41	5·36	5·19	3·19	1·88	54·87	5 ,,
Uasin Gishu (Eldoret)	0·89	2·12	2·90	4·76	4·62	5·94	6·82	6·98	3·85	1·83	2·30	0·46	43·47	10 ,,
,, (Nandi Border)	1·28	2·22	4·07	8·95	7·75	7·70	4·86	10·29	9·17	4·39	2·26	1·05	63·99	3 ,,
Voi Station (Ug. Ry.)	1·67	1·42	3·33	4·53	1·42	0·49	0·15	0·25	0·31	0·99	3·84	4·71	23·11	15 ,,

TABLE II.

Average Temperature over a period of years.

Name of Station.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Maximum and Minimum combined.	Number of Years.
Fort Hall	79·0	56·0	67·5	13
Kabete Experimental Farm, Kikuyu	74·0	52·0	63·0	12
Kericho (Karabwet) ..	77·0	49·0	63·0	6
Kericho (Lumbwa Industrial Mission)	74·0	47·0	60·5	9
Kisumu	83·0	64·0	73·5	14
Lamu	87·0	73·0	80·0	11
Limoru (Caineville) ..	70·0	50·0	60·0	12
Limoru (Cloverdale) ..	66·0	50·0	58·0	10
Limoru (Hope Farm) ..	72·0	52·0	62·5	11
Machakos	77·0	51·0	64·0	12
Mombasa	83·0	73·0	78·0	16
Nandi	77·0	52·0	64·5	14
Shimoni	89·0	57·0	73·0	2
Sotik (Nyangoris Park) ..	81·0	49·0	65·0	5

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